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SAMOAN RIOTS SPUR MINISTRY TO FIRM ACTION

New Zealand Takes Serious View of Fatal Clash in Mandated Island

'WANTED' MEN GIVEN FIVE DAYS TO YIELD

Native Chief Fatally Shot as Police Open Fire on Mau Columns

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Difficulties between the New Zealand Government and the native organization of the Mau, in the mandated island of Samoa, suddenly took a more serious turn, when a recent clash between the Mau and the police resulted in a number of fatalities, among them Chief Tamasese, and an ultimatum from the authorities. The cruiser Dunedin, with an airplane aboard, has been sent to Samoa from Auckland to assist the police.

According to reports, the trouble started in preparations made by the Mau to welcome A. G. Smyth, a European deported some time ago, whose period of exile had expired. The Mau turned out in force at Apia, headed by the chiefs Tulmalealilfano and Tamasese.

The parade was at first quite orderly, being escorted by a company of Mau police armed with batons. But among the demonstrators were 20 men wanted by the authorities to answer charges for various offenses. The Mau had been warned not to bring these men with them and the two chiefs were opposed to their coming, but the majority of the Mau got their way.

Street Fighting

A small party of Administration police met the Mau columns as they approached the Government offices and attempted to arrest some of the "wanted" men. A mêlée occurred, the Mau using sticks and stones, in which one white policeman was fatally injured. A supporting party of police, armed with revolvers, came up and during the firing Chief Tamasese and seven others were fatally shot. The Administration force withdrew to the police station, which the Mau attacked until driven off by a Lewis gun fired over their heads.

The Mau party then left the town, wrecking telephone lines on their way.

The tragedy has caused a painful impression in New Zealand. Press comment is restrained. The necessity for upholding the law is recognized, but one or two newspapers express doubt as to whether the tactics of the authorities were wise.

Sir Joseph Ward, the Prime Minister, has announced that the Government felt it its duty to take all necessary steps to assert the law and preserve order in the territory. The Mau had been repeatedly advised of the Government's desire to be conciliatory as soon as the leaders abandoned defiance of the law. Unfortunately the Mau had traded on

(Continued on Page , Column)

Britain to Study Gigantic Scheme of Public Works

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Cabinet has appointed a committee comprising Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health; Tom Shaw, War Secretary, and Miss Margaret G. Bondfield, Minister of Labor, to report upon a gigantic scheme put forward by George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works; Sir Oswald Mosley, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Thomas Johnston, Parliamentary Undersecretary for Scotland, to speed up unemployment relief by pensioning off all older workers and stimulating public enterprise by a state loan of £200,000,000 for road-making and other works along lines similar to those proposed last March by David Lloyd George.

The scheme includes proposals for a bolder agricultural policy than yet attempted. James H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, who is immediately responsible for a program to relieve unemployment is understood to consider these proposals impracticable at present but such strong pressure has been brought to bear upon him from Labor's Left Wing that he has submitted it to the Cabinet which is now to decide whether it is to be embarked upon.

This difference of opinion has given rise to what are understood to be much exaggerated reports that the Cabinet is seriously split over this question. The fact is no resignation has been threatened and the only question is how fast the Government considers it can safely move, having regard to the probable detrimental effect upon trade of any further large financial commitments.

Mr. Snowden, The Times recalls, has stated that pensions amounting to 25s. weekly, payable at 60 years to everybody, would cost £330,000,000 in 1930, rising to £395,000,000 in 1960.

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Berea College Gives Her to Aid Children of Hills

MISS CHRISTINE VEST

Mountain Girl Is Chosen for Hoover School

Reared in Remote Kentucky Highland Hamlet, She Knows Her Pupils

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHENANDOAH, Va.—Forty mountaineer children from the region in the vicinity of President Hoover's camp in Madison County, Va., assembled Feb. 10 in a new schoolhouse, to be taught by a young woman from the Kentucky mountains, Miss Christine Vest, recently a teacher in the Berea College Training School.

This has come about because of the interest of President and Mrs. Hoover in their neighbors, especially the youthful members of the community. One of these, William McKinley ("Ray") Burraker, brought President Hoover a possum on his birthday. Mr. Hoover appreciated the gift and had a talk with the young mountaineer, giving him a piece of his birthday cake.

"Ray" had never heard of Lindbergh or of many happenings in the outside world, but he knew the mountains and could sing songs of the mountaineers. He "lowed that President Hoover was right well taken with the possum," and called again with two more possums, for which he received $10. At the request of the President, the boy's father called at the camp and discussed conditions in the community. Mr. Hoover agreed to find funds for a new schoolhouse if Mr. Burraker and his friends would see to it that the State provided a salary and expenses for the teacher. The only other school in that region is eight miles away, across the mountains, and rough roads and trails make it difficult for the children to attend.

In talking of the kind of teacher these mountain boys and girls should have, Mrs. Hoover said:

"The teacher should be a woman of such training, experience and resource that by her example the families will be prompted to improve their living conditions."

Miss Vest was recommended by Dr. William J. Hutchins, president of Berea College, because of "her exceptional experience as a teacher in the mountains." She is one of three children in a farmer's family and comes from Yosemite, Casey County, Ky., a hamlet of 200 inhabitants in remote hill country with few trails and no railroad. She earned her way through college and paid for board, room, and incidental fees by working in the office of the dean of the Berea Normal School and acting as student teacher in the Berea training school. She has taught in various mountain schools.

U. S. GRAND JURY INDICTS 150 IN BIG LIQUOR PLOT

31 Corporations Also Face Trial for Alleged Acts Against Dry Law

CHICAGO (AP)—A conspiracy indictment against 150 persons and 31 corporations charging them with a plot to violate the national prohibition laws was returned by the federal grand jury Feb. 10.

The indictment, returned before Federal Judge George A. Carpenter, charged the illegal withdrawal of 1,000,000 gallons of alcohol from government sources.

The indictment came quickly after disclosures that the prohibition department had completed the round-up of a gigantic liquor syndicate, whose operations have extended from coast to coast for the last several years.

Most of the individuals and concerns have been or still are located in the Chicago area, although some outlets were supposedly maintained by the conspiracy in New York, St. Paul, St. Louis and probably some other cities.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—While business men appointed to a secret committee of the Association of Commerce were seeking a way to effect a permanent improvement in law enforcement conditions in Chicago, the police department set out to hamper the gangsters' activities by lodging as many as possible in cells—at least temporarily.

Patrolmen and special squads made 917 arrests in one day. The Bureau of Identification, checking these men, found that 271 had police records, and these were held for a "show-up." Victims of recent robberies and other crimes watched as the 271, together with about 200 caught in the net during previous days, were paraded under glaring lights. None of the prisoners was implicated in any of the major crimes still unsolved.

Between 40 and 50 of the men brought in by the police were carrying concealed weapons and when their various excuses for having firearms in their possession have been sifted the police will seek indictments against those who are unable to demonstrate that the guns were merely for protection of their persons

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Leader of Rising in Nejd to Face Religious Court

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—Feisal Ed-Dowlish, leader of the Nejd rising, who surrendered to the British, has been handed over to Ibn Saud, according to reports from Koweit.

After closely questioning his former lieutenant, particularly in regard to his source of arms, Ibn Saud sent Feisal and the remainder of the rebel force captured with him to Ryadh, capital of Nejd. A special religious court will try the rebels, and while conviction is certain, the Wahabi overlord is expected to commute the capital sentence to life imprisonment.

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Colonial Office Feb. 10 confirmed the above report in response to an inquiry by a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. Feisal and a large number of his followers were given up on the grounds that they were rebel subjects of Ibn Saud, who had surrendered to the British air force in the neutral zone dividing Koweit from Nejd. Proper safeguards against execution were first obtained.

Wiping Out of Zuider Zee Begins as Pumps Start Draining Polder

50,000 Acres in Northern Section to Be Ready for Planting in Two Years

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEDEMBLIK, Holland—Pumping of the water out of the Zuider Zee, which will add an entire new province to the Netherlands (some 535,000 acres), began on Feb. 10 with the starting of three huge electric motors, 1000 horsepower each, to clear the water out of the first of four "polders," or districts.

The ceremony of starting the pumps was performed by the Dutch Minister of Waterways, Dr. P. J. Reymer, in the presence of the presidents of the Dutch Houses of Parliament and many leaders in Dutch politics, industry and agriculture.

Each of the three pumps has a capacity of 3,250,000 cubic meters of water per 24 hours, and by their means 50,000 acres are expected to be added to Dutch territory during the next seven or eight months. Within two years the reclaimed land will be transformed into fertile soil.

Simultaneously with installation at Medemblik, another pumping station at Den Oever, on the north side of this first polder, will also be put into operation and will pump out 1,250,000 cubic meters every 24 hours.

The pumping installations and motors in use at Medemblik were built entirely by Dutch industry. The dike, 12 miles long, in the open sea, upon which the whole drainage scheme for the Zuider Zee is based, and which will entirely close the Zuider Zee from the North Sea, is to be completed in 1932, when the draining of the other three polders will be started.

Vanishing Zuider Zee

Map Shows Medemblik and Den Oever, Where Pumping Has Started for Draining Northern Polder. Polders Are Indicated in Heavy Black.

A noteworthy feature of the Medemblik works is that the centrifugal pump has been constructed, for the first time, of reinforced concrete. Blast furnace cement has been used for the sake of protection against the influence of sea water.

After the draining of the northwest polder, the pumping stations will further serve for keeping dry the reclaimed land.

The total cost of the draining project is estimated at 1,000,000,000 florins, or $400,000,000.

Gary Tidies Up Its Front Yard

Gary, Ind., Built Upon the Sands, Shows in Steel and Stone and Concrete That It Can Be Beautiful. Its Civic Center, Part of Its Planning Program, Is Well Under Way. The Railroad Terminal (at the Bottom Center) Is Already Completed, as Well as the County and City Administration Units, Seen With the Domes at the Right Center. The Scheme Embraces a 10-Acre Esplanade With Fountains and Reflection Pools. The School Administration Building Will Front on This Area. Several Millions Will Be Expended Eventually in Its Completion.

DOCTOR ADMITS FATAL RESULTS OF VACCINATION

Hearing Begun on Five Bills Before Massachusetts Legislature

Statistics in favor of compulsory vaccination have been based upon biased information, according to charges made before a Massachusetts legislative committee, Feb. 10, by Leland Powers, chairman of the Citizens' Committee Opposing Compulsory Vaccination. The Committee on Public Health was considering five measures on vaccination. Two bills, including the one sponsored by Mr. Powers' groups, seek to lighten the present regulations. Two other bills are intended to extend the scope of vaccination compulsion, while the fifth would require use of only pure vaccine.

Mr. Powers discussed the situation in Middleboro, Mass., where health authorities last year reported 223 smallpox cases, and declared that no further cases were reported after a general vaccination.

Diagnoses Differ

Local physicians, Mr. Powers said, had diagnosed all the cases as chicken pox before the health authorities arrived and changed the official records to smallpox. Following the general compulsory vaccination, Mr. Powers declared, the records show that all subsequent cases were chicken pox. This distinction often biased official statistics, he added.

"Deaths from vaccination has exceeded deaths from smallpox in Massachusetts during the last 20 years," he said. "There have been only 30 deaths from smallpox in the last 20 years. In England the death rate from vaccination in the last 10 years has exceeded the fatality from smallpox. Australia, which has never had any compulsory vaccination law, reported only six deaths in 15 years."

Dr. Perrin T. Wilson of Cambridge told the committee that vaccination was "a bad theory" and as such should not be compulsory. If it were a good theory, he said, it would survive without a law.

Dr. T. Mason Paddelford of Fall River, urging the passage of his bill for pure vaccine, declared that vaccination was not regarded by the medical profession as a sure preventive

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

HUGHES AS JUSTICE WINS TEST, 10 TO 2

WASHINGTON (AP)—Over the protest of its chairman and one other member, the nomination of Charles E. Hughes to be Chief Justice of the United States was reported favorably to the Senate Feb. 10 by its Judiciary Committee. The vote was 10 to 2. George W. Norris of Nebraska, the committee chairman, and John J. Blaine of Wisconsin, Republican Independents, were the two voicing opposition.

After the meeting Mr. Norris said he had a high regard for Mr. Hughes and that his qualifications were admitted but that Mr. Hughes had resigned to run for the Presidency and now was being returned to the court with a promotion.

"That kind of practice will injure the effectiveness of the Supreme Court and the respect in which it is held," he asserted. "The court will become a football of politics. Judges will mix up with politicians. They will make decisions along political lines. They will run for office and if they fail they will come back and get a promotion."

Early confirmation of Mr. Hughes's nomination is expected as Mr. Norris said he would not wage a protracted contest against him.

What's Right With America? Most Things, European Finds After Journey of Inspection

Observer Cannot Understand Wails of Expatriates—Did Not See a Single Gunman—No Bootlegger Approached Him—Crime Orgy Totally Absent

I—MY TITLE EXPLAINED

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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Throughout my stay in the United States there came to me persistently and insistently the conviction that the only possible general title for anything I might write on my observations and experiences would be What's Right With America? It presented itself day after day with growing inevi-

[illegible] reasons for this perpetually crystallizing thought.

negative reasons.

One of them is that almost everybody who attempts to discuss the amazing world phenomenon of the United States—which is only now beginning to present itself clearly to Europe—seems to look chiefly for the faults in the American system.

The faults are obvious enough as they are in all human systems, and to criticize them may make amusing reading. Almost every virtue, looked at from a particular angle, becomes a vice. Every merit, like every medal, has its reverse side.

And so it is tempting for those who are accustomed to European ways, and who are somewhat disturbed at the prospect of American influence on European habits—in industry, in commrece, in diplomacy, in thinking—to find the flaws in the amazing development of a land that appears as a menace to European institutions and conceptions.

Praise Stuffed With "Buts"

I do not mean that America has not been praised, but too often the praise has been faint and grudging. It has been stuffed fuller with "buts," than the homemade cakes of my boyhood with currants.

There has been something supercilious even in the appreciations of the United States. Usually one detects the suggestion that America has done uncommonly well—for a young country; that its progress is commendable—considering its lack of so many things that the Old World possesses.

It is certainly time that this patting on the head should cease. America, in the phrase of André Seigfried, has celebrated its coming-of-age. It is grown up, and must not be judged as a juvenile nation.

Nor can it be denied that there are commentators who are unable to shake off age-long prejudices, and

(Continued on Page , Column)

Mexican Labor for Southwest Urged by Legge

Restriction Would Result in Shortage, Farm Board Chairman Testifies

WASHINGTON (AP)—Alexander H. Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, asserted Feb. 10 before the House Immigration Committee that restriction of Mexican immigration would result in a serious labor shortage in the agricultural Southwest.

If Mexican labor cannot be obtained for growing vegetables and small fruit crops, he said, "the land will probably be devoted to cereals, of which the country now produces a very great excess, and on which we are putting forth our best efforts to try to curtail the acreage.

"It is my belief that these people have a very difficult problem to deal with if they are to continue to produce the kinds of products which they have been producing in the past. This kind of labor is never very attractive, because stooping, bending, and working on the knees is involved in weeding and thinning the kind of crops which many of these people find is most profitable to raise."

The Farm Board chairman said that in sections of the West and Southwest, particularly the Imperial Valley, the intense heat made working conditions almost impossible for the average American laborer.

"If these people were compelled to switch to other crops like wheat and barley," he said, "the change would be a bad one not only for them but for the growers of those commodities in other sections. More of these cereals are now being produced than can be marketed on a profitable basis."

Mr. Legge said he thought the situation so serious as to "justify very careful study and investigation of the whole subject before a program of action is worked out."

VERTICAL CAR LINE SPEEDS BAHIA FARES

BAHIA, Brazil (By U. P.)—Bahia possesses a vertical car line.

For many years a public elevator has connected the upper part of the city, which overlooks the bay from an abrupt cliff, and the lower or commercial and shipping district.

A street car company here recently added two 27-passenger elevators to its system, making the 200-foot ascent in 17 seconds.

After inauguration of the service the elevators were operated gratuitously for the following four hours, carrying nearly 11,000 passengers up and down.

"Do you blay chess?"
"Chess?"
"Chess, chess."
"Ach, chess!"

Look for the weekly chess column in the Monitor

TOMORROW

GARY PROVES STEEL IS NOT ITS ONLY AIM

Indiana City Prepares to Dedicate New Unit in Beautification Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GARY, Ind.—New twin buildings, standing like sentinels at the north entrance to Gary, form a monumental gateway through which the visitor gets his first view of a city that, in 24 short years, has forged steadily onward.

[illegible] has based its prosperity upon "steel" and has found, in stone, a medium for the expression of its hopes and ideals. On Feb. 19, it will dedicate the second of the twin structures, a courthouse that matches the city hall completed last year. Duplicate government buildings, standing side by side and forming an "archless gateway," are the nucleus of the new civic development.

The buildings have been under construction since 1924, and their erection has been one of Gary's fondest civic dreams for 20 years. They are almost identical in size, appearance and construction. Only a slight variation in the detail of the frieze, the window arrangement and some ornamentation distinguishes the county's headquarters from the city hall. Yet they were designed by different architects and built by separate governments.

A 10-acre esplanade lies as a great forecourt in front of the buildings, between them and Gary's railroad terminals. This "front yard," as Gary calls it, is being landscaped with fountains, reflection pools that mirror the stately domes of the twin buildings, and terraces. The elevation of the South Shore railroad tracks and the building of a new station are needed to complete the picture, while the school administration is planning a building to face the same plaza.

Hoover in Florida on Vacation Trip

LONG KEY, Fla. (AP)—President Hoover on Feb. 10 began the seven days of fishing that will mark his first vacation since he assumed office 11 months ago.

Accompanied by Justice Harlan F. Stone of the United States Supreme Court, Mark Sullivan, newspaper man, and Dr. Vernon Kellogg, the Chief Executive whirred out the first line of his angling vacation from the stern of the "Goofus Boy" about the middle of the morning. The quartet embarked in the little fishing craft shortly after they had completed breakfast aboard the Saunterer, which was chartered from Jeremiah Milbank.

The "Goofus Boy" pulled away from the Saunterer, which had anchored about a mile off Long Key in the Gulf of Mexico, and passed around the island to the Atlantic Ocean and the prolific fishing banks of the area.

Other members of the Hoover party remained aboard the Saunterer and the Kilkenny, Department of Commerce yacht, which is also being used in connection with the trip.

WASHINGTON TRIBUTE SOUGHT

WASHINGTON (AP)—The George Washington Bicentennial Commission would be authorized to prepare as a congressional memorial to the first President a definitive edition of all his essential writings at a cost not to exceed $56,000, for preparation of manuscripts under a bill passed by the Senate and sent to the House on Feb. 8.

U. S. BATTLESHIP CLAIM SURPRISE TO NAVAL PARLEY

British Government 'Keeping Very Level Head' Over New Situation

OTHER REACTIONS NOT SO FAVORABLE

French and Japanese May Make Capital Out of American Demand

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The five-power naval conference swung into the fourth week of its deliberations with a meeting of the heads of the delegations on Feb. 10 to survey the present state of the work, but the real interest of everybody in London is concentrated upon the American proposal to demand the right to build a new battleship.

Rumors of a new American wonder battleship sprang up over the week-end, but now it is learned by The Christian Science Monitor correspondent on official authority that the American delegation actually intends to demand the right to build a brand new ship, embodying the latest technical knowledge, in order to compensate for the alleged British superiority in the battleships Rodney and Nelson, both post-Jutland craft.

When the rumors of this startling proposition reached London from Washington on Feb. 8 they were discredited in most responsible circles, while the American delegation persistently refused to say a word on the subject until the morning of Feb. 10. Then a group of pressmen requested information, and after a consultation between two members of the delegation, it became known that the report was true.

It will be remembered that according to the British and American memoranda last week, apparently the battleship fleets of Britain and America were to be stabilized either immediately or within 18 months upon equal level.

Equality in Battleships

One level most frequently suggested was that of 15 battleships apiece with no replacements in sight. To reach this position Great Britain would retire five of its oldest ships and America three of its oldest.

Now it is learned that the American memorandum issued on Feb. 4 was not a complete exposition of America's official view, but a summary of a longer memorandum, wherein it was proposed that the United States should scrap four instead of three battleships and have the right to build one new ship. The basis of this proposal is the fact that the Rodney and Nelson both upward of 33,000 tons were completed in 1927, and while carrying armaments of nine 16-inch guns apiece are capable of 23 knots an hour speed. They embody the lessons learned in the battle of Jutland, as does in part the other British battleship the Hood and so are assumed to be superior to the American ships.

The American proposal to demand the right to build a new battleship is seen as only a concession to the big navy group. The question of "equaling the Nelson and the Rodney" has been the favorite war-cry of certain admirals, as well as a few newspapers.

A member of the senatorial delegation took up the cry and now the proposition has official sanction. But it remains to be seen whether American public opinion is ready to throw $50,000,000 or more into the construction of a Gargantuan sea monster at the moment when such construction seems incredible folly.

Many Experts Condemn Craft

Even if the United States cannot agree on the abolition of the battleship today, many are asking why it should construct a craft which the experts of every other country unite in condemning, while even American experts are sharply divided on the value of battleships. When President Hoover and most groups in the United States have been explaining carefully that a great saving is now possible in the cutting of battleship construction, the volte face in favor of constructing a greater monster than ever is inexplicable to many in London.

Even if it is admitted that by America and Britain each reducing to 15 battleships, there would be still a slight British superiority—which is not at all an indisputable point, since the American craft have a considerable superiority in 16-inch guns—this hypothetical disparity can easily be overcome in other ways without indulging in any construction.

For example, order of scrapping could be altered with Britain and America each retiring group of ships slightly of different value. That is, Britain and the United States might scrap next to the oldest instead of the oldest ships which, since America's oldest has been modernized and the British not, would about balance things.

British Government's "Attitude"

But after all, it is queried here, why bother about balancing pound for pound, inch for inch, knot for knot. "Oh parity, what crimes are committed in thy name," exclaim many obesrvers at St. James's Palace.

The British Government fortunately is keeping a very level head over the new battleship question. "We are not going to build against America, and anything that America does in the way of expanding her fleet will meet with no response in British program," is still the official British view.

Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, repeats that even if the United States insists on building 100 new battleships instead of one, it may do

so. In other circles, British opinion reaction is not nearly so favorable. The Times expresses many doubts and disappointments regarding the American proposition and goes into a long analysis of the gun power of the two battleship fleets, seeking to prove America's superiority anyway. Other organs of public opinion are equally disappointed. Indeed generally speaking the American proposal is felt to introduce distinctly a warring note into what was becoming the happiest of collaborations between England and America. Officially Great Britain will retain a smiling face and reiterates that John Bull is unworried by the American fleet.

Demands of Other Nations

But France and Japan may be expected to use America's attitude as an excuse for expanding to the utmost extreme demands of their own. The United States, which was calling upon Japan specially to make considerable and reasoned sacrifices in cruisers and submarines, hardly can do so with full sincerity while pressing the most extreme demands of its own.

Still there is hope that after all not much harm may be done. The official British attitude is so sensible that it may bridge the gap, and the other powers, except possibly Japan, are not directly involved in the battleship debate. But although America's attitude definitely is felt not to be helpful, it would be wrong to take the present situation too pessimistically. Those closest to the opinion of President Hoover and the real views of the American people doubt very much if any new battleship leaves the American shipyard or even is voted by Congress. Thus the proposal of the new battleship takes on the nature of a bargaining offer.

But observers do not see the wisdom of such bargaining methods at this juncture. Perhaps the final result will be happy, and at any rate observers are glad that matters have come into the light of day now instead of two or three weeks hence, when it might have torpedoed the conference. Now some compromise can perhaps be worked out. Indeed, although the new battleship proposal is definitely official, matters may yet be adjusted somehow, for America is not irrevocably committed to the demand.

Appetite for New Building

Certainly even the American experts know that parity between the two countries can be arrived at without building a battleship, but the zestful appetite for new experimental building has apparently overcome a certain group of admirals. The French are now gleefully exulting in the American attitude, and very soon an extreme statement of French naval needs, based upon its program with a declaration for a total well over 700,000 tons of craft, may be expected.

The Japanese are also using the American demand as a lever to press their own claims, but at present a Japanese memorandum is not expected until after the Japanese general election now impending.

Many private meetings took place over the week-end. At the session of the heads of delegations, it was stated that a general survey of the present state of the work of the conference was taken and for the immediate future the order of business will be as follows: A plenary meeting on Feb. 11 for the discussion of submarines, complete explanation of the questions now under consideration by the first committee and their report to the heads of delegations, and the executive continuation of conversations between the delegations.

Submarine Question

It is expected that the experts who are studying the details of the global and category question will have ironed out a suitable draft by this time. Considerable confidence is expressed that the submarine question may be taken as far as public opinion is now prepared to go with it without great difficulty. The solemn declaration by the group of big powers that they are absolutely opposed to the use of submarines as instruments of war would certainly be no negligible result.

Furthermore it is confidently supposed that the Root resolutions against the "inhuman" use of the submarines will be readopted this time with some respect to French ratification which was lacking following the Washington treaty. Also some reduction in the size and numbers of submarines is to be proposed by the United States and Britain. The London conference has been going in cycles. Thus at the end of last week, the greatest cheerfulness prevailed in Anglo-American circles at the great measure of agreement in their views. Now, a day or two later everybody is astounded at the American proposal to construct a battleship and some are very pessimistic. But in the end these hills and valleys of alternate optimism and pessimism will level off into one plain of agreement.

Perhaps fortunately the American battleship proposal is likely to encourage an expression of public opinion in the United States upon the advisability of indulging in the construction of a monster ship. In the rarefied atmosphere of London, the fresh breezes of public opinion will be helpful.

HAWAIIAN COUNCIL ELECTS PRESIDENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HILO, T. H.—Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, director of the Bishop Museum, in Honolulu, has been elected president of the Hawaii Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Plans for an extended research program have been outlined. As the subject of the Pacific islands and their governmental status will probably be one of the main subjects at the next conference this topic will be studied by the research committee.

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SNOWDEN TELLS HUGE WAR COST IN RADIO TALK

Increase in Armaments Since 1918 Decried by British Labor Chancellor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK — Armaments are merely a provocation to new wars, declared Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his speech over an international radio hook-up arranged by the Columbia Broadcasting system from London Feb. 9.

Mr. Snowden gave impressive figures on war costs, showing that in 10 years the United States' expenditure had risen from $460,000,000 to $879,000,000 a year—more than any other great power in the world—while British expenditure had risen from under $400,000,000 in 1913 to $575,000,000. He said that the high hopes of all peace-loving peoples were centered upon the London naval conference.

Mr. Snowden said:

"I greatly appreciate this opportunity of talking to our friends across the broad Atlantic. I want to speak to you for a few minutes on one aspect of a topic which I am sure is engaging your prayerful thoughts. The eyes of the world are on the five-power naval conference which is now sitting in London. High hopes and expectations have been raised that the outcome of this conference will be, in the words which President Hoover recently addressed to Congress, 'to reduce the friction in the world and to reduce the great economic burdens of naval armaments.'

Center of World Hopes

"If this conference does not succeed in making a definite advance in this direction, a shattering blow will have been inflicted upon the hopes of the peace-loving peoples of the world, and the impression will have been created that the loudly expressed desires of statesmen for peace are nothing more than sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.

"I am sure it has been the aim of the conference to succeed in realizing popular expectations and desires through the London agreement, which will not only give nations a feeling of security but will promise the peoples some relief from the present burden of the cost of armaments.

"The conference is proceeding satisfactorily, and its conclusions, I believe, will advance the nations on the way toward universal disarmament. The reduction of armaments will not only relieve the world from the nightmare of another and still more devastating war, but it will release for useful production the numbers now employed in preparation for war, and it will release the sums spent annually on these purposes for industrial development and a higher individual and social life.

Huge Cost of Armament

"It is the financial aspect of the armament problem that I wish particularly to speak to you about. I am afraid the burden of armaments and the cost of wars is not sufficiently appreciated by those who have to bear with it

"Though the United States spends on its armament budget a much smaller percentage of its national income than other countries, the total figure is much higher than that of any of the other great powers of the world.

"Great Britain's armament expenditure last year was $575,000,000. In 1913 it was just under $400,000,000. The average annual expenditure of the United States on armaments four years before the outbreak of the Great War was $460,000,000. Ten years later it had risen to $879,000,000.

Every one of the great powers of the world, except Germany, which has been compulsorily disarmed, is spending much more on armaments than was spent before the great war. This is a sad commentary on the hopes that an allied victory would result in relieving the nations from the burdens of armaments.

Armaments a Provocation

"The nations of Europe are spending annually on armaments $2,600,000,000. The world expenditure for this purpose is $4,500,000,000, of which 60 per cent is spent by European countries, about 20 per cent by the United States and 20 per cent by the rest of the world.

"The cost of armaments, however, is but a small part of the burden which nations have to bear as a result of this policy of relying upon force for national security. Armaments are the preparation for war. The maxim that to be prepared for war is the best policy to avert it has been proved to be utterly wrong. Armaments are a provocation to war. Their maintenance strengthens the belief in the possibility or the probability of war. They maintain the war mind and when little national differences arise there is always a temptation to resort to their use for the enforcement of the nation's demands.

"War, it is true, never settles anything. It never increases a sense of security, either, in the victors, for, as a matter of fact, there never are victors in a war. As a British writer has said, war is the only game from which both sides rise the losers.

"These truths are well proved by the after-results of the great war, for, as I have shown, it has been followed by greater efforts on the part of the reputed victors to strengthen their war forces and to employ every scientific device to make the next war more cruel and devastating.

Economic Results of War

"I should like to give you a few facts about the war burdens of Great Britain, facts which apply, in a considerable measure, to other European countries which engaged in the great war.

"Great Britain has spent some $50,000,000,000 on its part in that colossal tragedy. This is apart from the loss of the wealth-producing capacity of some millions of men drawn for four years from useful employment. The war had left Great Britain with a war debt of over $35,000,000,000. We had to raise each year from taxation the sum of $1,720,000,000 for the interest on the debt, without making any appreciable impression on the amount of the debt. At the present rate of repayment of the debt it will take 140 years to liquidate it.

"Today we must raise for debt purposes $5,000,000 every day, $200,000 every hour, $3000 every minute. It takes the whole-time labor of 2,000,000 workers year in and year out to pay the annual cost of our debt burden. Add to this $575,000,000 we annually spend on war services and $280,000,000 we pay yearly for war pensions, and we get a total of $2,600,000,000, $5000 a minute, which Great Britain has to provide for war purposes.

"Three-quarters of our taxes are spent on paying for past wars and preparing for future wars.

British Highest Taxpayers

"Our people are the most heavily taxed in the world. The average American national and local taxation works out at about $500 a year per family. We have an income tax of 4s. in the pound and a super-income tax running up to an additional 6s. in the pound. The duties on estates in addition range as high as 5 per cent.

"With this tremendous burden that rests upon our shoulders, with all the destruction, all the waste, all the sacrifices, is it any wonder that we have suffered industrial depressions as the aftermath of the war? Nay, the wonder is that we have been able at all to maintain our position.

"The financial and industrial power of Great Britain lies in the fact that we have a larger number of people in employment than we had before the war. If the incredible sums we had to provide for the wasteful purposes of war could have been devoted to national industrial development, how different things could be. It passes the power of the most imaginative mind to conceive what prosperity and happiness could be added to the world if we could divert our efforts and resources, now so largely wasted in the barbarous and inhuman obsession of war, to the advancement of human wealth.

"Apart from the tragic facts I have given as to the cost of wars, there are the still more terrible horrors of the suffering which war inflicts; and so the great desire exists on the part of the peoples of the world to make the anguish of past generations the stepping-stones to future peace. This has been the dream of seers and prophets in all the ages.

"The English-speaking nations can make a great contribution to this. They can help to make the dream a reality. The common people of all lands are longing for peace. Let us rise, then, to the majesty of our opportunity. Let us banish war from human thought and experience, so that our children and our children's children will rise up and call us blessed."

Wakatsuki Radiocasts Hopeful Message to Japan

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The newly-opened wireless beam service with Japan was used with complete success by Reijiro Wakatsuki to radiocast a message about the naval conference to the Japanese Nation on Feb. 9.

Mr. Wakatsuki declared his conviction that "the great task of naval limitation would be accomplished," adding, "A wonderful invention which can carry the human voice from London to Tokyo, 10,000 miles, should inspire us all to redouble our efforts to overcome any obstacles that hinder the world's progress to peace."

Mr. Wakatsuki spoke from Dorchester in the afternoon and at the conclusion of his speech a number of gramophone records, including Japanese songs, and orchestral pieces were transmitted, all of which were successfully radiocast throughout Japan.

FLIERS ARE COVETOUS OF HINKLER'S CROWN

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Two flying officers, H. L. Piper and C. Kay, took off from the flare-lit Croydon airdrome early in the morning of Feb. 9 on the first stage of an attempt to beat Bert Hinkler's record flight to Australia of 15½ days, made in 1928. Both officers, who are New Zealanders serving in the British Air Force, obtained three months' leave to visit their homes in order to be able to attack the record.

EVEN WINE DOES HARM TO BODY, DOCTOR CLAIMS

Laboratory Director Cites Injurious Effects of Lighter Drinks

Alcohol, even in the small quantities in light wines and beers, is injurious to the human system, retards eye-action to a point which makes it unsafe for anyone to drive an automobile after taking even one or two glasses of wine, and does not conduce to bodily growth, Dr. Francis G. Benedict, director of the Carnegie Nutrition Laboratory since 1907, told members of the Twentieth Century Club in Boston Feb. 8.

Dr. Benedict stressed the point that he was not taking sides on the prohibition issue, but was presenting a dispassionate laboratory analysis of the effects of moderate amounts of alcohol.

Light wines and beers should never again be legalized in the United States, Dr. Benedict said. He made it clear that he spoke as a physiologist and based this decision upon years of study of alcohol as a food and of its effects upon the human system. A person who may not show the slightest sign of intoxication is being harmed in ways that involve his own well-being and that of others whose safety may depend upon his clear vision and steady hand, Dr. Benedict said.

Body Functions Retarded

Vital bodily functions are retarded from 20 to 90 per cent by amounts of alcohol contained in beverages which advocates of modification are trying to bring back Dr. Benedict said.

The Carnegie Nutrition Laboratory, he said, has been experimenting for many years upon alcohol to determine its food value, and also its effect upon neurological processes. Its harmful effects in every case outweigh the slight food value which it may possess when taken in small quantities, he said. Many tests have proved that it does not aid bodily growth, and that it is in no way an essential part of human diet.

In conducting their tests, Dr. Benedict said, the Carnegie Laboratory staff took care to avoid the misleading results which sometimes confuse such factors as wearriness or boredom of the subject, with actual retardation due to alcohol. As a result, their tests give authoritative information on the effects of alcohol itself in small quantities, he said.

Side Glance Impaired

One of the tests which Dr. Benedict said was most conclusive, was the discovery that the "eye-wink," or motion of the eyelid to cover the eye when necessary for protection, was slowed down 90 per cent by a quantity of alcohol so small that no indication of intoxication was apparent. Similar tests revealed an increase of 40 per cent in typing mistakes, a decrease of 55 per cent in legibility of typing, and a marked decrease in the speed with which the eye could be turned to look to the side.

"No one is safe driving an automobile with his ability to glance quickly to the side impaired by nearly 50 per cent," Dr. Benedict said. "An individual manifesting not the slightest sign of intoxication, and who has only taken a few glasses of light wines, is in no condition to be trusted on the highways at the wheel of an automobile.

"Drinking of heavy liquors to excess is conceded to be inconsistent with modern civilization, and can be ruled out of the present discussion at once. Such liquors are outlawed, and from the standpoint of their effects upon individuals in their relations to society should never be legalized again. A large group, however, is urging the legalization of light wines and beers, on the grounds that they are harmless. With this contention, even conceding that the motives of its advocates are sincere, I cannot agree."

DOCTOR ADMITS FATAL RESULTS OF VACCINATION

(Continued from Page 1)

and that experience in the army and in the navy had indicated that it could not be relied upon.

Fatalities Admitted

Dr. James P. Leake, surgeon for the United States Public Health Service, admitted that vaccination fatalities had occurred, but contended that these were becoming fewer as physicians improve their methods of administration and after-care. He was one of the witnesses for the proponents of the bill to increase the vaccination requirements.

He traced the history of smallpox cases in the United States and emphasized the contention that freedom from smallpox was directly proportionate to the vaccination requirements in the different states.

Dr. Leake told the committee that the decrease in the smallpox cases was "not only due to vaccination, but also to improvement in sanitation and general measures of public health." He contended, however, that it was impossible to control smallpox without vaccination.

Dr. George H. Bigelow, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Health, urged approval of his bill providing for infant vaccination. His measure also is designed to permit local departments of public healths to impose compulsory vaccination on all persons in the State whenever they deem it necessary.

Dr. Bigelow presented extensive statistics in support of his contention that compulsory vaccination is necessary.

"This measure," he said, "would transfer responsibility on this question from the school committee, where it resides at present, to the public health authorities, where it belongs."

Dr. Samuel Woodward of Boston, appeared before the committee to urge a bill to extend the existing public school vaccination requirements to include private schools. He urged the committee to approve this measure if it felt that it could not indorse the more far-reaching provision of Dr. Bigelow's bill.

Dr. Woodward declared that his measure had the support of heads of 60 colleges, five normal schools, 38 private schools, 14 chambers of commerce, five life insurance companies, and three Roman Catholic Bishops. He told the committee that smallpox was more prevalent in the United States than in any other country except India.

The hearing will be continued for the presentation of arguments of those favoring legislation to lighten the existing regulations.

These include a measure sponsored by the Citizen's Committee Opposing Compulsory Vaccination, which would abolish compulsory vaccination in any form. Proponents of this bill are also expected to favor the measure to permit conscientious objection to vaccination.

Boston Part in Cost of District Is Argued

That Boston carried the brunt of expenditures for metropolitan district improvements, summarizes the arguments before the legislative Committee on State Administration, in favor of Mayor James M. Curley's measure for the appointment of a finance commission to investigate expenditures of the various metropolitan district boards. The answer given by Horace T. Cahill, Representative from Braintree, "Why shouldn't it it receives most of the improvements," sounded the keynote of opposing arguments.

Proponents of the bill argued further that the appointment of a commission would mean a totally impartial investigation and would produce facts of value on expenditures, which would help do away with the past "hit or miss" policy.

The proposed commission would be composed of nine members whose duties it would be to investigate all matters relating to expenditures, accounts and methods of the metropolitan district boards. A report to the General Court would be made every January, it was said.

BRONZE-AGE CITADEL FOUND IN OLD JERICHO

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM — John Garstang, formerly director of the Department of Antiquities, Palestine, who is in charge of Sir Charles Marston's expedition continuing excavations in old Jericho, has located a partly cleared citadel with the appearance of the defensive tower familiar from Egyptian representations of Canaanite cities, says the Palestine Bulletin.

Solidly built of brick, the walls of the tower, 12 feet thick, are still preserved to the exceptional height of 27 feet above the foundations. Houses built against the side of the tower at successive epochs have left traces. M. Garstang attributes the erection of this structure to the beginning of the middle bronze age, 2000 B. C., and hopes to disentangle its history.

DRY TRANSFER BILL IN SENATE AWAITS TARIFF

Opposition Is Expected on Shifting Dry Work to Justice Department

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The passage by the House of the prohibition bureau transfer bill puts the issue up to the Senate, where floor leaders while expressing every confidence of ultimate concurrence, nevertheless remain set in their program of withholding consideration of all other legislation until the chamber has disposed of the tariff measure. The earliest date now set for that eventuality is March 1, but floor leaders frankly admit that at best this is little more than a conjecture.

While there is every indication in the Senate that the transfer of the prohibition unit from the Treasury to the Department of Justice will be approved, it is also evident that the consideration of the measure there will develop considerably more activity than it did in its course through the House.

In the Senate the Administration is not in control and the outcome there of the powerful hostility to Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is in doubt. This opposition to Mr. Mellon, consisting of insurgents and Democrats, dissent with the head of the Treasury on many scores. The issue over his continuing in control of industrial alcohol affords them an opportunity for an open contest against him, which they are not slow in taking advantage of.

Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, one of the most persistent critics of Mr. Mellon, greeted the announcement of the passage by the House of the transfer bill with the information that he would offer a resolution in the Senate calling for a sweeping inquiry by the Senate Judiciary Committee of the Treasury Department's prohibition enforcement.

There is considerable sentiment in influential quarters in the Senate that the transfer bill will be the only important recommendation of President Hoover's sixfold law enforcement program that will be enacted at this session.

With the entire House and a third of the Senate up for re-election there is a manifest disinclination on the part of party leaders in Congress to tackle the highly controversial questions involved in the other proposals suggested by the President and the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, particularly those relating to changing court procedure and affecting trial by jury. Political leaders prefer to let these questions go over until the elections are out of the way and with a full calendar of appropriation bills and other matters before them they have a ready explanation for the delay.

In the Senate where opposition to the projects is strongest, this is particularly the case. In this chamber there are a number of Republicans who are expressing themselves as opposed to the President's recommendations. With elections before them, they prefer not to go on record at this session and being powerful behind the scenes in arranging the legislative calendar, they are associating themselves with those sincerely critical of the recommendations and are throwing their influence to postponement.

Tentatively Senate leaders have agreed on the middle of June for adjournment. Besides desiring to get back to their states for the summer primary and fall election contests most of them have been at work in the capital since last April when the special session convened and they are anxious to drop for a time their legislative duties.

An early June adjournment means that outside of the tariff measure, the 10 big supply bills, possibly the naval pact treaty, if one is forthcoming, the prohibition transfer measure and some lesser bills will be all that can be expected to receive serious consideration.

CZECHS TO EXPAND PORTS ON DANUBE

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Provision of funds for building the new headquarters for the Prague German university is included in the new estimates of the public works department.

This means fulfillment of a program which, but for political events, would have been carried out more than 20 years ago.

Estimates also indicate that a special fund is being established to develop Czechoslovakia's water power for agricultural and industrial purposes, allowing an annual investment of at least 200,000,000 crowns.

Greater attention is to be paid to the development of inland waterways by extension of the Danube harbors of Bratislava Komarno and Parkany. Regular freight services from Regensburg, Bavaria, to the Black Sea are to be inaugurated, and on the River Elbe direct trading service between Prague and Hamburg.

Legislative measures for regulation of state frontiers with Germany, Austria and Hungary are now under discussion.

De Priest Against Special Negro Party

Progress made by the Negro race in the last few years was stressed by speakers both at the Ford Hall Forum and at the Old South Meeting House Forum, Feb. 9.

Oscar De Priest (R.), Representative in Congress from Chicago, addressing a capacity crowd at the Old South Meeting House, pointed with pride to the better educated young men of his race, one of whom he recently sent to West Point and two more of whom he expects soon to be able to recommend for Annapolis.

He discountenanced the belief that a Negro party would help solve difficulties, but advised instead that Negroes vote for men working to better their conditions. Intelligent use of the ballot, good conduct and better education he cited as necessary requisites.

At Ford Hall, Prof. A. L. Locke of the department of philosophy, Harvard University, said that the Negro was here to stay and advised Woodrow Wilson's policy of self-determination as applied to the minority races of the United States.

The other Ford Hall address, given by Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president of the National Training School for Women and Girls at Was' ington, stressed the fact that the "principles of democracy" demanded American people be absolutely fair to the Negro, giving him every right to avail himself of an education. Education, she added, would enable both the Negroes and the white men to forget race discriminations.

INDIA RAILWAY OFFICE SLATED FOR NEW YORK

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—The standing finance committee for railways at Delhi has approved establishment in New York as experiment for three years of an Indian railway publicity bureau. Its purpose is to attract tourist traffic from the United States and Canada.

The estimated cost of the scheme is about 30,000 rupees a year, of which about half will be spent on advertising. In approving the proposal the committee recommended that an Indian be appointed as assistant manager and as soon as a vacancy occurred in the post of manager it should be filled by Indian.

CAROLINA RETAILERS OPPOSE CHAIN STORES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Organization of a citizen's protective league, under a board of directors of nine men chosen from both North and South Carolina, to oppose the chain store, was effected here recently at a public meeting attended by representatives from all parts of both states.

H. M. Victor, president of the Union National Bank, was elected permanent treasurer of the organization, and five Charlotte men, Dr. John Q. Myers, Thomas Griffith, J. L. DeLaney, Samuel R. Lentz, and J. B. Vogler were elected to serve on the board of directors.

CITIES PLANNING OPPOSITION TO BIGGER BOSTON

Municipalities in Metropolitan Area Prefer Co-operation to Absorption

Representatives from 17 Greater Boston communities meeting at Cambridge City Hall organized a federation to oppose any plan involving organization of the areas around the Hub city into a Metropolitan Boston. John J. Murphy, Mayor of Somerville, was elected president; Howard K. Glidden, Swampscott selectman, secretary, and Edwin H. Larkin, Mayor of Medford, treasurer.

The new organization will be known as the Federation of Municipalities within the Metropolitan Area, and while its primary object is to present organized opposition to plans of annexation with Boston, it is expected to develop into a flourishing unit for establishing closer co-operation between the towns and cities of Greater Boston. The cities represented were Arlington, Cambridge, Brookline, Dover, Chelsea, Lexington, Everett, Swampscott, Waltham, Somerville, Lynn, Milton, Malden, Medford, Winchester and Woburn.

Meetings, constituting an open forum where problems affecting the communities in general may be aired, are to be held weekly by the federation at the Cambridge City Hall. In this way, it is hoped, there will be more pulling together.

No time was lost in opening the forum. Arguments were presented that it was an imposition on towns and cities to force them to bear the burden of expense, in such construction as the proposed overpass on the Revere Beach Parkway, in metropolitan areas—that the entire State should be taxed.

Retention of the gasoline tax collected in Greater Boston areas by the Metropolitan District Commission for use in highway construction, methods to relieve unemployment, a plan to care for the heads of families on the civil service lists, and a proposal that the federation consider, at each session, bills coming before the Legislature affecting the areas, were given favorable attention.

U. S. GRAND JURY INDICTS 150 IN BIG LIQUOR PLOT

(Continued from Page 1)

or places of business. The carrying of a concealed weapon is punishable in Illinois by a fine not to exceed $300, a jail sentence of not more than one year, or both.

The policemen who made the arrests and who are appearing in court against the prisoners are among the thousands of city employees who have not been paid since before Christmas.

The Association of Commerce Committee, appointed by Col. Robert Isham Randolph, president, is expected to report about Feb. 21. The aim of the committee, it was announced, is not to devise a method to afford temporary relief to Chicago, but to find the fundamental causes underlying the present difficulties of successful law enforcement and make recommendations designed to eliminate the difficulties at their source.

The police policy of arresting all "suspicious characters" will be continued indefinitely, William Russell, commissioner of police, announced. Although most of those caught are subsequently released for lack of evidence, the temporary detention in cells has a wholesome effect, it was stated.

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ARBITERS GIVE SERVICES UNDER AMERICAN PLAN

Panel of 7000 Men All Over United States Available at All Times

This is the third of four articles on commercial arbitration.

By FRANCES KELLOR
First Vice-President, American Arbitration Association

During the many centuries that arbitration has been practiced, it has always been recognized that its success or failure depended upon the arbitrator. If he were competent, incorruptible and impartial and commanded the confidence of the parties, then whoever was the loser, arbitration did not suffer.

The decline in the use of arbitration is almost coincident with the introduction of the umpirage system. When the parties departed from the custom of choosing impartial and competent men and each selected a partisan or advocate and paid him for his services, and then left it to these two to choose an umpire who alone could render a final decision, corruption entered into the arbitration system.

In constructing their national system, the Americans were resolved to profit by this experience. Almost the first step in their national plan was to establish a national panel of arbitrators from which judges could be drawn at will in the locality desired —who had no interest whatever in the outcome of the controversy; who were not swayed by personal feelings or relations to the parties and who could not be compensated by the parties.

The selection of this panel has taken the greater part of three years and it is distributed over 1700 cities and comprises more than 7000 men. It includes the leading business men in each community who are best equipped to act as arbitrators when called upon, or are in the best position to select a board, if one is required, for a given commodity when special technical skill is required. With such a panel available, on call, parties need no longer go into the highways and byways for the casual person who must be paid for his services.

Good Arbitrators Available

The importance of such a panel should not be underestimated; for not every man makes a good arbitrator. He must have not only a knowledge of the subject matter involved in the controversy, but he must have a judicial quality and possess the confidence of both parties. Such men are to be found only after careful search; and they must then be educated in the technical duties of their office.

And above all they must be incorruptible and without any interest—friendly or commercial—in the outcome of their decision. And at the same time the country does not want a class of professional arbitrators interested in fees. That is not the American spirit of approach to commercial peace.

To the foreign visitor who is familiar only with the continental system of paid advocates and paid umpires, it is a source of never ending wonder and considerable skepticism that 7000 of the busiest Americans now pledge themselves to act as arbitrators, when called upon, with no compensation other than the privilege of being of service to their fellow business men and for the honor of being selected for this high service. But this is precisely what has happened; and more remarkable still is the fact that men, like lawyers and accountants and bankers, who are supposed to do nothing but chase the American dollar, make up a considerable part of this body of men intent upon maintaining the local commercial peace.

It is not an exaggeration to say that although some of these men may not be called upon to act in the course of a single year, that nevertheless their known presence as peace officers in their local commercial world is an incalculable influence for good conduct in business.

Intangible Results Evident

Said one man: "Well, if Harry Smith, our busiest banker, will take his time to straighten out our troubles for nothing, it's up to me to straighten them out without bothering him." And Harry Smith does not know he settled the controversy. Such are the intangible results. But no less great are tangible results. Let us examine just a few of the uses to which this panel may be put.

Two business men draft an arbitration clause by which they agree to appoint arbitrators. Then the strain comes and they cannot agree upon the arbitrator, for each distrusts the suggestions made by the other. But both will make a mutual selection from a list submitted by the American Arbitration Association, for they both trust the panel and the method of selection.

Two business men agree to arbitrate and each selects his own; then they get into a deadlock over the third whom the two selected are to choose, because each is seeking a friendly third person. The only way out is for them to have the association submit a list for them to use in making a selection.

A corporation uses the clause of the American Arbitration Association, and when it demands arbitration the other party fails, neglects or refuses to proceed in appointing arbitrators. But the association rules referred to in the clause provide against all such emergencies, and the association may make the appointment from its panel and the court will sustain its action as carrying out the intent of the parties.

The association enters into agreements with trade bodies to supervise or conduct their arbitrations or they agree to use the facilities of the association. This agreement places immediately at the disposal of every member of such trade body the entire panel of arbitrators in every part of the United States.

Why Voluntary Service

Why is it important that these men should not be paid for their services as arbitrators? First because these men owe their success and wealth in no small measure to commercial peace and it is part of American fair play that they should make a contribution in service to its maintenance.

Second, the class of men the association invites to serve on its panel would not be attracted by fees but they are attracted by the honor, and the association wants honor men.

Third, arbitration is a poor man's court and it is necessary to keep down the costs and nothing sends them up like arbitrator's fees—so they are eliminated entirely in the interests of economy.

And, lastly, no judge should ever be paid by the parties, and since the parties pay the full cost of an arbitration proceedings such as hearings and clerical services (there being no taxpayers to assume the burden) it is deemed best that there be no financial relations between judges and parties.

So sound is this policy and so attractive is this panel that scarcely a day goes by without a voluntary candidate for appointment.

Work Under Strict Rules

But this panel is something more than a disintegrated body of men. Each one is furnished with a set of standard rules, with suggestions as to his duties, and with a manual. Whenever he is called upon to act, the association takes charge of the negotiations if they involve business men in different cities or states.

If both parties are local the arbitrator proceeds upon his own responsibility keeping the association advised and asking help when it is needed. Does a procedural question arise: The association, out of the abundance of its experience, knows the answer. Does a question arise under the state arbitration law: The association is familiar with the law and with practically every decision thereunder and can furnish the answer.

And so, through this panel of arbitrators, business is discarding the method of choosing a partisan and is drawing upon the national panel and through its wide distribution business men may obtain an arbitration anywhere in the United States under identical standards and rules.

And in time, arbitrators become not only the ablest exponents of arbitration but active forces in the organization of commercial peace. Thus, today a member of the national panel in California is the master of a building trades tribunal, applying the principles and practice of his own office, in a trade body.

Winter's Pigments Paint Gleaming Landscape

Ice Cottage, Molded by Minneapolis Municipal Hikers, Captures a Prize in Snow-Modeling Contest

Boston Elevated Gets Gold Medal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Boston Elevated Railway was awarded the Anthony Brady gold medal here at a meeting of the American Electric Railway Association and the American Museum of Safety for making the best record in "conserving the safety and health of the public and employees" during the year 1928. The medal was presented to Edward Dana, general manager of the company.

Five employees of the road, who were regarded by the management as the most efficient in promoting safety, accompanied Mr. Dana to the meeting here. The Boston Elevated showed a reduction of 17 per cent in surface accidents in 1928 as compared with 1927 and of 35 per cent under 1926. During the year, the line carried 354,000,000 passengers without any fatalities.

Lewis Gantry, chairman of the jury of award, made the presentation. Speakers at the meeting discussed street traffic and the congestion attendant to parking.

The number of accidents on electric railways is decreasing, it was reported, and on the Boston Elevated there have been only 3200 accidents to 10,000,000 miles of cars operated.

JUGOSLAV WOMAN WINS KING'S PRIZE

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—For the first time in history a woman, Miss Radmila Radonic, a law student, has won one of the King's prizes presented to Belgrade University on the occasion of the festival of Sava, the first Serbian Archbishop and teacher, who lived in the early part of the thirteenth century, in whose honor students of the university prepare a thesis to compete for prizes donated by various benefactors.

The King gives six prizes annually of 2000 dinars each, and there has always been the keenest competition to win them.

BATTERED HAT SNOW MAN HAS MODERN RIVALS

Crude Figures of Former Days Give Place to Artistic Designs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The traditional snowman with his battered hat, favorite subject of sculptors in snow, has a whole galaxy of rivals here.

A snow-modeling contest, held in connection with the city's annual Winter Sports Week, showed the extent to which the ancient type has been supplanted by more interesting —and more difficult—models. Men and women, as well as boys and girls, professional artists and amateurs, all joined in the sport.

Taking a walk through snow-covered Loring Park, a spectator would pass a miniature elephant, which a park policeman jokingly undertook to water with a pail of snow; a big cat, frozen so as to almost give the appearance of marble, wearing an agitated expression because of a frozen bumblebee on its tail; a hunter facing a huge wolf, the work of a clever youthful "sculptor"; two life-size figures, seated on a frozen bench; a miniature house and garden; an Egyptian monument, higher than a man's head, wrought by four art students; a fountain carved in snow, and many others.

Many of the figures weighed well over 300 pounds. Pails of water, poured over the snow, produced an icy coating capable of defying almost any of the elements—except a thaw.

Wearing rubber gloves and rubber boots over layers of woolens and flannels, the snow-modelers scurried about in the subzero weather, using paddles, saws, hatchets and knives to carve out their figures. Pieces of wire and wood, used in the framework, added to the stability of their work.

To encourage this outdoor sport, the Minneapolis School of Arts gave scholarships to the winners of the contest.

AMERICAN MEMORIAL ON THAMES SOUTH BANK

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A commanding site in London for the American Naval Memorial has been approved by the official committee, and is now before the London County Council for final sanction. It is upon the south bank of the Thames, where the new embankment boulevard is to be constructed, and is near that of the British Air Force Memorial.

The improvements and local government records and museum committees state in a joint report that the scheme has the Government's approval, and that the site should be granted subject to the design and inscription being suitable.

Drugs in Philippines Reported Declining

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The Opium Advisory Committee, in a secret session on Feb. 10, decided to recommend the names of certain countries to the Council of the League of Nations as most suitable for the enlargement of representation on the committee. Neither Spain nor Poland figured on this list, although they applied for seats on the committee, their names being excluded partly on the ground that they are not "victim countries."

A report on opium traffic in the Philippine Islands was considered and Sir Malcolm Delevingne (Britain) asked for further information concerning large selzurues of morphine. The situation in the Philippines as regards the smoking of opium was reported to have greatly improved, strict measures being taken by the authorities of the island to prevent illegal importation.

ROUND-UP IN BRAZIL'S CAPITAL AFTER FRAY

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—Government police were engaged Feb. 8 in a round up here of suspicious characters, believing a shooting affray in the State of Minas Geraes in which Mello Vianna, Vice-President, was wounded, might be the result of a widespread plot.

The Vice-President was carried in a special train with 14 other wounded from Montes Claros, where the shooting occurred, to Bello Horizonte. The Vice-President was taken to his home where his condition was not considered serious.

BIG DOGS FAVORITES AT NEW YORK SHOW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Madison Square Garden is the scene of the annual championship show of the Westminster Kennel Club. More than 2675 dogs, classified into 75 varieties, with a miscellaneous class added, have been admitted, an addition of 261 dogs over last season.

Another change of importance is a reclassification of sporting dogs into two groups, listed as hounds and gun dogs, making a total of six variety groups, in place of five as before. The increasing demand for big dogs is shown by the greater numbers of Newfoundland dogs, 18 in place of 15, and St. Bernards, 28 in place of 19, while the Old English sheepdogs have risen from 12 to 20.

Dr. Valeria H. Parker Resigns From D.A.R.

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Valeria H. Parker, honorary president of the National Council of Women, and prominent in the activities of other women's organizations, announced on Feb. 9 her withdrawal from the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In her letter of resignation, addressed to the president-general and the national board of management of the D. A. R. at Washington, Dr. Parker said: "I have reached the conclusion that I can no longer support, even indirectly by a silent membership, policies which I believe to be mistaken and contrary to the purposes for which the D. A. R. was founded."

Discussing the so-called "blacklist" of individuals and organizations, Dr. Parker said: "The lists have included the names of many distinguished citizens, leaders in social, educational and religious fields, whose unselfish services and reputation for integrity should have spared them such indignity."

Russia Is Indignant at Verdict in Berlin

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The decision of a Berlin court to acquit some and discharge other defendants charged with counterfeiting Soviet currency in Germany has aroused great indignation here, being considered as a blow to the normal development of Soviet relations with foreign countries.

Pravda offers the following typical comment: "Acquiting counterfeiters is not merely an encouragement for all the enemies of the Soviet Union exploiting the hospitable territory of Germany for anti-Soviet work but is also one among the recently increasing symptoms that responsible German circles are moving to a position of clear hostility in relation to the Soviet Union."

Izvestia also emphasizes this alleged political aspect of the verdict and asks how German public opinion would have reacted if a Soviet court had acquitted persons caught forging German currency, and concludes: "Do the responsible leaders of German policy think this verdict which recognizes that in Germany everything is permitted in relation to the Soviet Union can remain without influencing Soviet-German political and economic relations.

Five-and-Ten Wage Schedule Attacked by Women's Bureau

Majority of Girls Receive Less Than $15 a Week, Survey Shows—Few Hold Jobs Longer Than a Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Booklets issued by five-and-ten cent stores and chain department stores relating in glowing terms the story of a remarkable growth have to omit a chapter showing correspondingly high wage standards and efficiency of girl employees, the women's bureau of the Department of Labor points out.

The bureau tells the story of the salesgirls' problems in a new bulletin. Shoppers attracted into the five-and-ten cent stores are doubtless more interested in the fascinating bargains they can get for a dime or a quarter than in the problems of the salesgirls behind the counters, it finds.

Although most chain managers in the past held the idea that the arrangement of goods was such that little skill in selling was required and therefore paid a low wage with consequent lack of interest and high labor turnover, the bureau finds this condition improving in many chains.

Of more than 6000 girls in the limited-price chain department store studied, 70 per cent earned less than $15, 44 per cent less than $12, and 25 per cent failed to receive even as much as $10 a week in the last quarter of 1928. Of the number reporting, 60 per cent were under 20 years old and over a fourth were under 18. Nearly 83 per cent were under 25 years.

Pointing out that 92 per cent of the girls lived with relatives, the bureau declares: "It is very poor social economy to proceed on the theory that the unmarried woman at home should be paid a low wage because she can live more cheaply at home. While it is true that family life can effect some saving, the amount thereof is often greatly exaggerated.

"To the extent that the employed girl is unable to maintain herself entirely she becomes dependent upon her family, and thus contributes materially to any precarious financial condition existing within the family. In the case of the girl receiving somewhat more adequate return for her labor, it has been shown repeatedly that a large majority of those living at home must contribute to the support of others besides themselves, if the family is to be maintained above the subsistence level."

Frequent change is indicated, since more than two-fifths had been in the trade for less than a year and nearly a fourth had worked for one and under two years. Less than 10 per cent of the women had worked for as much as five years.

The bureau, however, is pleased with its findings regarding hours. All chains included in its study had introduced into many of their stores daily, weekly and Saturday hour schedules shorter than those allowed by law. Saturday hours, the bureau found, are problem with the 5-and-10-cent stores, since Saturday is almost always the big trading day.

While none of the girls had a Monday-to-Friday schedule in excess of nine hours, three-fifths worked more than nine hours on Saturday.

Sponsored by the season's smartest hostesses

White Rock
America's Sparkling Water

ON WITH THE DANCE

A True Story of the Younger Set

THE Friday evening dancing party was the week's high spot for the young folks of a certain small country club. A four-piece orchestra always supplied the rhythm until older members conceived the idea that mechanical music would serve the youngsters just as well—and cost less.

Accordingly, a music machine was installed. The plan worked once, but the next Friday the little band triumphantly returned to the job.

"What's wrong with your new music box?" a father asked. "Wouldn't you rather dance to Whiteman and Vallée records than to a tin-pan band?"

Junior shook his head and quoted the sadder of the Two Black Crows:

"'Even if that was good we wouldn't like it.' Mechanical music is fine at home but it hasn't the right swing for a dance."

Junior and his friends were not concerned about æsthetic values; they simply knew that mechanical music lacked emotional appeal and, therefore, did not suit their purpose.

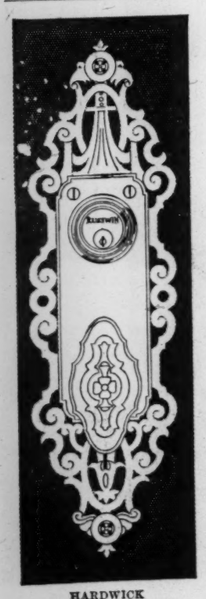
What is true of dancing must be equally true of the theatre, where living music is needed for glamorous atmosphere.

Americans pay generously for their entertainment.

Are YOU getting YOUR money's worth in the theatre?

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen: Please enroll my name in the Music Defense League as one who deplores the elimination of Living Music from the theatre program.
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... *State* .....

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION of MUSICIANS
Comprising 140,000 professional musicians in the United States and Canada
JOSEPH N. WEBER, President, 1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.



HARDWICK

The mellow and seasoned beauty of...

ELIZABETHAN ART

THE ELIZABETHAN PERIOD is above all domestic in its appeal. Born under the Renaissance influence, it offers beauty, comfort, and sturdiness. It insists on durability. For nearly a century RUSSWIN . . . actuated by the ideals of Elizabethan art . . . has combined grace with faultless mechanical operation. Hardwick, herewith illustrated, is one of the exclusive RUSSWIN designs in this delightful period. It will enhance the little manor house, the baronial home or the monumental business structure and provide unfailing, trouble-free, lasting service.

Consult your architect or interior decorator, when making plans, or write to us for descriptive booklet covering RUSSWIN Hardware expressly made for leading periods of design. Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company (The American Hardware Corporation, Successor) New Britain, Connecticut — New York, Chicago, London.

R&E RUSSWIN
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DISTINCTIVE HARDWARE
Hardware that Lasts—Base Metals of Bronze or Brass

Said one passenger to another: *"This ad states that every count of pens proves Parker leads. Let's have the train secretaries take a census."*

So They Polled the BROADWAY LIMITED *and*

75.6% were Parker

It happened on the Pennsylvania's crack extra-fair train on an everyday run, and the train secretaries certified the count

In the Library Bureau's pen poll of 100,000 telephone subscribers, prorated by states, Parker was voted the preference by 25% above the second pen, and 48% above the third.

In the census of 13 leading technical schools, Parker was found to be used by students, 2 to 1.

In the census of 55 leading colleges, Parker led by 46%.

No other pen or pencil sets so low in the pocket as Parker's new streamline shape because the clip starts at the top, not halfway down the cap.

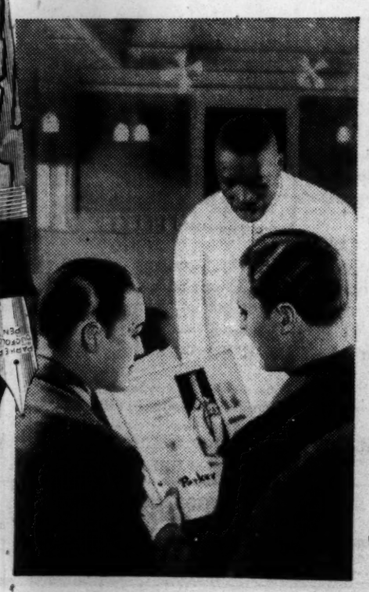
Now 2 Pens in One
Guaranteed for Life

Stop at the nearest pen counter and see how attaching or removing a tapered end converts the Parker in 10 seconds from a Pocket Duofold to a Desk Set Duofold or vice versa. No other thus saves you the price of a second pen.

So whether you want a Desk Set now or later, if you once have a Parker Duofold Pen, all you'll need is a base—pen taper included free with that.

Go and feel the poise of the new streamline barrels in Jewel-like, Non-breakable Permanite. And look for the imprint, "Geo. S. Parker—DUOFOLD." That's the only guarantee we ever ask for if called on to make good.

THE PARKER PEN COMPANY
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN
Sales and Service Station:
SINGER BLDG., NEW YORK CITY



Note Duofold's new streamline symmetry!

Duofold Pencils to match Pens, $3.25 to $5

GUARANTEED FOR LIFE

Parker Duofold

Convertible ..for Pocket..for Desk
$5-$7-$10

NEW ENGLAND FINDS PROFIT IN FARM CROPS

Last Year's Drought Does Not Prevent Large Agricultural Gains

New England crops increased $55,000,000 in value last year as compared with 1928, resulting in a period "more profitable than usual" for the region's agriculture, according to a report of the New England Research Council on Marketing and Food Supply.

The report is based on information from agricultural colleges, farmers' organizations, the New England Crop Reporting Service and the United States Department of Agriculture. It shows that in spite of the severe summer droughts, crop yields in most of the region were normal or better than the average.

Fewer Profits From Dairy

"It is not expected that the high farm income obtained in New England in 1929 will be fully maintained in 1930," the report declared. "Lower prices of cream and butter and a probable increase in milk supplies are likely to bring the 1930 average milk price below that of last year. An increasing number of hens indicates the probability of somewhat lower egg and poultry prices than last year. Potato prices are expected to be considerably below the high prices of last year because of increased acreage and probably higher yields in most of the late crop states.

"A low level of business activity in 1930 would probably not affect the demand for most New England farm products as much as for products from other sections of the country.

"Milk prices in New England are likely to average lower in 1930 than in 1929. The drop in prices will be marked in the first half of the year, while during the last half prices may approach those of the same period in 1929.

"The 1930 poultry outlook is for lower egg and poultry prices than prevailed in 1929, which was one of the most favorable of recent years for poultrymen.

Poultrymen Should Combine

"The market quality of eggs from competing areas is improving. There is a pronounced tendency toward centralized buying. With these changes in trade conditions, it is of increasing importance to New England poultrymen to assemble, standardize and merchandise in large volume.

"The market outlook for New England potatoes is for lower prices in 1930 than those received for the 1929 crop. The higher-than-average prices received for the 1929 crop will probably be reflected in an increased total United States acreage and considerably lower prices in 1930.

"The long-time outlook for commercial vegetable crops is for a continued increase in consumption, although at a reduced rate of growth as compared with that of recent years. The increase in vegetable sales has been very pronounced, not only as a result of increasing population, but also because of growing per capita purchases during the past 10 years.

The Opera Season

Monday, Feb. 10—Massenet's "Thaïs," with Miss Garden; Messrs. Marcoux, Mojica. Conductor: Moranzoni.

Tuesday, Feb 11—Bizet's "Carmen," with Mmes. Olszewska, Mason; Messrs. Malson, Formichi, Cotreuil. Conductor: Cooper.

Wednesday matinée, Feb. 12—Wagner's "Tannhäuser," with Mmes. Raisa, Leider, Freund; Messrs. Strack, Bonnelli, Kipnis. Conductor: Polacco.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 12—Verdi's "La Traviata," with Mme. Muzio; Messrs. Hackett, Inghilleri. Conductor: Moranzoni.

Thursday, Feb.13—Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," with Mmes. Garden, Claessens, Freund; Messrs. Mojica, Marcoux, Cotreuil. Conductor: Polacco

Friday, Feb. 14—Beethoven's "Fidelio," with Mmes. Leider, Kerstino; Messrs. Malson, Ringling, Baromeo. Conductor: Cooper.

Saturday matinée, Feb. 15—Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," with Miss Garden; Messrs. Formichi, Cotreuil, Ritch, Ringling, Defrere. Conductor Polacco. A ballet to follow.

Saturday evening, Feb. 15—Verdi's "Il Trovatore," with Mmes. Muzio, Van Gordon; Messrs. Cortis, Inghilleri, Lazzari. Conductor: Moranzoni.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Hendrick Jan de Lange, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Boston, in Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury district, 8.

Lecture in series by J. Stanley Gardiner, M. A. F. R. S., professor of zoology and comparative anatomy in the University of Cambridge, England, on "Coral Reefs and Islands: Their Biology and Formation," auspices Lowell Institute, Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; club dinner, talks by Prof. Robert E. Rogers, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on "The Promise of American Literature," and Ralph H. Faxon, on "Some Phases of Farm Relief and Its Relation to Eastern Tariff," music by instrumental quartet of the Women's Symphony Orchestra, and Miss Norma Gladys Turney, soprano, clubhouse, 6:30.

Lecture in series to celebrate the tercentenary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, on "The Contribution of the Chosen Race to Civic Government," by Max Goldberg, auspices Essex Institute, Academy Hall, 161 Essex Street, Salem, 8.

Patriotic tercentenary celebration, talks on "Roxbury's Record in Peace and War," by Sherman Lawrence Cook and Maurice J. O'Brien, music by a military band, national songs and motion pictures, auspices Roxbury Civic League and Improvement Society, Auditorium, High School of Practical Arts, Greenville Street, corner Winthrop Street, Roxbury, 8.

Boston City Club; forum meeting, talk by the Rev. Michael J. Ahern on "The Church and State in a Modern World," Auditorium, Clubhouse, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; meeting, Universal Club, Young Men's Club Room, 8; meeting, Echo Club, Young Men's Club Room, 9:30.

Copley-Plaza; dinner, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ballroom and Foyer and State Suite, 6:30.

Hotel Statler; dinner, Massachusetts Dental Society Executives, Parlor C, 6:30.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; post meeting, American Legion, Legion Building, 8.

Meeting, Pianoforte Teachers' Society of Boston, music by Miss Corinne Harmon, 218 Pierce Building, 8.

Harvard University; physico-chemical colloquium, lectures by Hervey B. Elkins and Dr. A. S. Coolidge, Lecture Room, T. Jefferson Coolidge Jr. Memorial Laboratory, 7:30.

Theaters

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:15.
Colonial—"Simple Simon," Ed Wynn, 8:15.
Majestic—"Babes in Toyland," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; commemoration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday, talk by the Rev. William E. Barton of Nashville, Tenn., on "Abraham Lincoln and the American Ideal," Clubhouse, 2:30.

Harvard University; Godkin lecture in series, "The Readjustment of Government to Post-War Conditions," on "Readjustment of the National Plane," by Prof. Alfred Zimmern, director of the Geneva School of International Studies, Emerson D, 4.

Hotel Statler; luncheon, Advertising Club of Boston, speaking and entertainment, Foyer, 12:30.

Conference on "Race Relation," talk by Mrs. Addie W. Hunton of New York, national chairman of Inter-Racial Relations of the American Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, home of Miss Alice P. Tapley, Gloucester Street, 2.

Informal reception and presentation of highlights from the Babes in Toyland, by the cast of Babes in Toyland, Jordan Marsh Store, Toyland Section, 1.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 4:30 except Monday, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Books illustrated by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; eighteenth century French color prints, lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge — Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of Persian paintings, through Feb. 13.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Statuettes of interest to children by Bashka Paeff. Also exhibition of etchings of dogs, by Marguerite Kirmse. Through Feb. 15.

Twentieth Century Club, 8 Joy Street—Oils and water colors of Bermuda and New England, by Frank Carson. Through Feb. 13.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Wood engravings after Winslow Homer. Through Feb. 15. Also colored prints by T. S. Simonds. Through Feb. 15.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Annual Winter Exhibition of Contemporary American Oil Paintings. Through Feb. 15.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Elizabeth Pluttl-Barth. Through Feb. 15.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through Feb. 8.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Prints by modern American and Continental etchers. Through Feb. 15.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Fifteenth century woodcuts. Through Feb. 28.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Portraits by Martha Crocker; landscapes by Arthur Gibbes Burton. Water colors at Palestone by Aron Gelman. Through Feb. 15.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Prints by Malcolm Osborne, Martin Hardie and Francis Dodd. Through month of February.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—Fourth annual exhibition, Feb. 9 through 28. Open Sundays 3:30 to 6; weekdays, 11 to 6.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Miscellaneous exhibition of oils, water colors and pastels by American artists; water colors of Italy by G. T. Chan; chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Through Feb. 15.

Copley Galleries, 103 Newbury Street—Water colors by Ralph W. Gray Through Feb. 8.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 300 Boylston Street—Paintings of New England landscapes by Bertus Pietersz. Through Feb. 15.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors and etchings by Sears Gallagher. Through March 1.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Paintings by "moderns," Kroll, Brumback, Sloan, Karfiol and others. Through Feb. 15.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by six members of guild. Through Feb. 15.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Doll and Richards, 128 Newbury Street—Paintings of ships by Frank Vining Smith. Through Feb. 11.

State Dry Law Repeal Cited as Weapon Loss

Repeal of the Massachusetts state enforcement act, commonly called the "Baby Volstead Act," would remove from the state and local police the only effective legal weapon for use against rumrunners and moonshiners, H. LeBaron Sampson, representing the Committee of Citizens Opposed to Repeal, said in a brief filed with the Committee on Legal Affairs, before which a petition for repeal is pending.

Mr. Sampson's statement was made in answer to the contention of the Liberal Civic League that repeal of chapter 370, or the "Baby Volstead Act," would still leave in force other sections of the Massachusetts law under which transportation of liquor could be controlled. This contention was contained in a circular sent to the members of the General Court, in which the Liberal Civic League cited sections 75 and 59 of chapter 138, as providing adequate legislation against transportation.

In a legal presentation of his case, Mr. Sampson maintains that neither of these sections of the General Laws is adequate to replace the "Baby Volstead Act," which is specifically directed against transportation, importation, and manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

Music in Boston

"Der Rosenkavalier"

The Chicago Civic Opera Company presented Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" at the Boston Opera House Saturday afternoon, with this cast:

Princess von Werdenberg..Frida Leider
Baron Ochs of Lerchenau ..... Alexander Kipnis
Octavian..... Maria Olszewska
Herr von Faninal....Howard E. Preston
Sophia..... Edith Mason
Mistress Marianne Leitmetzerin ..... Alice d'Hermanoy
Valzacchi..... Lodovico Oliviero
Annina..... Irene Pavloska
Commissary of Police..Antonio Nicolich
Majordomo of the Princess ..... Giuseppe Cavadore
Majordomo of Faninal, Theodore Ritch
The Princess' Notary..Antonio Nicolich
Innkeeper..... Giuseppe Cavadore
An Italian Singer..... Rene Maison
A Little Negro..... Ruth Pryor
Conductor..... Egon Pollak

The Strauss-Hofmannstal alloyage of rough-and-tumble comedy and tender sentiment was exhibited to the obvious delight of another crowded house on Saturday afternoon. This most delectable of Strauss's stage works perhaps justifies least of all of them his title of Richard II. Doubtless it would not have taken its present form if Wagner had not written; but its really Viennese lyricism and gayety remove it far from the Bayreuthian specific gravity. In spirit it is closer to "Figaro" and "Falstaff" than to "Meistersinger."

That need not plunge us into desolation. Let us be reckless and confess that after having wandered earlier in the week through the mists that lay on rocky heights and lush gardens, we were exhilarated by this breath of fresh air. We had listened with polite interest to the Sorrows of Siegmund and the Tribulations of Tristan, but we were quite concerned over the Plight of the Princess. And we suspect that we were not alone in that.

The performance was a great help. Through the buzz of holiday-makers' conversation, we could detect the vitality that Mr. Pollak put into the playing of the Prelude. Thereafter, with silence in the auditorium, we could enjoy the faithfulness of his reading and admire the assistance he gave the personages of the play. Mr. Pollak is considered a specialist in Strauss interpretation. He does not get quite the true Viennese lilt into the waltz theme. His native Prague is close to Vienna, but Hamburg and Chicago are far away, geographically and musically. Nevertheless he conducted the score with loving care, and in the great trio and the closing scene of the third act he became really eloquent.

Having observed Mr. Pollak now through three performances, we have come to the conclusion that he views scores as a series of climaxes, linked by passages of lesser importance. He appears to reserve himself for these climactic points. The rest of the time he inclines to allow affairs to proceed in a rather matter-of-fact way. Inasmuch as in Wagner these connecting passages may extend interminably, it is not surprising that one wearies of hearing the obvious musically reiterated at endless length. But in Strauss there are few static moments, and the conductor looks alive. We have a feeling that if Mr. Pollak would maintain things at high tension always, he might obtain more bite from his strings, more precision from his wind choirs, more volume and vigor and expressiveness from the whole orchestra.

High praise must be accorded to the principal singing artists, whose realizations of their rôles were already familiar. Mme. Leider's Princess possesses charm, dignity and pathos. Her singing and acting were impressive throughout, and especially so in the soliloquy and the scene of parting. Mme. Olszewska made a captivating youth, and her acting, while costumed as a girl, was somewhat more restrained than last year. Mme. Mason's fine voice was heard to advantage, though she missed some of the awe of the Petition in the second act, and her voice showed edginess in the trio of Act. III.

Mr. Kipnis deserves commendation for the discipline he imposes on himself as the Baron, in contrast to the extravagance of buffoonery which other actors have permitted themselves in this part. Some of us are not much amused at best by this form of humor, but it cannot be expected that Ochs shall be played in a vein of high comedy. The authors undoubtedly intended clowning. Hofmannstal wrote to Strauss, July 3, 1909, after referring to the courting scene in the second act as "a really merry affair": "In the same spirit I hope I have treated the scene culminating in the duel in such a way that, with an even tolerably effective actor in the buffo part, it may get beyond the region of smiles and raise a good laugh." And on Jan. 2, 1911, he speaks of the essential elements of the character as "the buffo touch, the jolly, the Falstaffian, mirth-provoking quality."

Nevertheless, Hofmannstal recognized that "the lasting success of a piece depends upon the approval of the public as a whole—the finer no less than the coarser elements—and it is the former who create that prestige without which no piece can hope to live, any more than it can without a popular appeal." Surely librettist and composer achieved the synthesis they sought. Their sagacity was proved once more Saturday, when many auditors laughed heartily at the antics of Mr. Kipnis, and everybody, apparently, received gladly the piece as a whole. L. A. S.

"Rigoletto"

On Saturday evening the company presented Verdi's "Rigoletto." The cast:

Duke of Mantua..... Antonio Cortis
Rigoletto..... Richard Bonelli
Gilda..... Margherita Salvi
Giovanna..... Constance Eberhart
Sparafucile..... Virgilio Lazzari
Maddalena..... Cos Glade
Monterone..... Antonio Nicholich
Conductor..... Frank St. Leger

In this opera, worn threadbare through innumerable performances, battered by incapable companies, sacrificed to the vanities of every operatic aspirant, there still remains a spark of vitality which may be lighted by a straightforward honest, unaffected reading of the score. This opera may be made a succession of set pieces, a concert in costume, a displayful parade of solos, duets, quartets and choruses, or it may be a valid operatic venture, dated, it is true, by its formal plan yet saved by the underlying and emerging genius of Verdi. One needed to watch Saturday evening's "Rigoletto" only briefly to discover that an enlivening performance was in store. Mr. Bonelli's picture of the tragic jester was moving. He wound his vital presence in and out of scene after scene. To the end, he held firmly to his clearly portrayed rôle, pointing his moods with the apt artifices of the experienced player, and bringing to them a heartening validity.

Miss Salvi's Gilda exposed the problem of casting this young heroine, to whom falls one of the most popular of all arias, the soaring "Caro Nome." Does the director choose a young singer whose fresh, firm voice may gracefully encompass the aria's difficulties and whose appearance may bear out the appealing charm of the indicated character? Then he must usually do without the experience and background of a singing actress within whose ampler scope would lie the tragic scenes which follow. Miss Salvi must be ranked among the youthfuls. Hers is a fine, brilliant voice whose elasticity made "Caro Nome" a charming bit of bel canto and brought prolonged applause from her listeners. But a constant see-sawing of arms in the third and fourth acts and an accompanying air of slight indecision certainly did not convey the tragedy of the story.

The other characters were well cast. Mr. Cortis's singing was lustrous and velvety, fitting Verdi's measures neatly and decoratively. Sparafucile, as depicted by Mr. Lazzari, was a credible operatic villain, ably sung and ably acted. Miss Glade's picture of his sister revealed an entrancing little gypsy of the inn, whose charms suited the needs of the text.

To Mr. St. Leger goes credit for the enlivening, brisk, convincing reading of the score, for the tempi which skipped along blithely, for a discretion which allowed the principal singers time for their bows yet which never permitted an uncomfortable and undue lagging. C. S. B.

AMUSEMENTS

An Extra Travelogue

Giving an extra travelogue at Symphony Hall on Saturday evening, it was Burton Holmes's intention to combine the best parts of two preceding lectures—France and London. The parts, however, bore unmistakable signs of having been too hastily assembled. Perhaps another trouble was that no two persons would agree as to which the best parts were. Mr. Holmes, indeed, did not seem altogether convinced of his own choice, for more than once his remarks and the pictures on his screen failed to coincide.

As a result, the audience left with a rather jumbled impression of the fashionable world at Deauville, of the celebrated omelettes of Madame Poulard at Mont St. Michel, of the exquisite Claude Monet gardens at Giverny, of that most picturesque of all French towns, Le Puy, once the exclusive property of Mr. and Mrs. Pennell, its modern discoverers, of ices chez Le Berry in the Champs Elysées; these merging with the Derby races in England, steering one's punt into Boulter's Lock, watching the Lord Mayor's Procession through a November fog, sitting proudly in Dr. Johnson's seat at the Cheshire Cheese (provided one believes that the doctor ever did sit there) or taking temporary possession of a top floor suite at the new and palatial Grosvenor House in Park Lane, with its wide aspect over Hyde Park.

In spite of such incongruities, Mr. Holmes's pictures were as satisfying as ever. And, as always, his audience was delighted with those pictures, taken 10, 20, 30 years ago, which point such ludicrous contrasts to the fashions and the equipages of Paris and London today.

Curley Acts to Curb Dodging of City Tax

A move to prevent further tax dodging by title tax buyers, and to collect unpaid taxes on property valued at more than $30,000,000, was started by Mayor James M. Curley, today, when he directed Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel, to bring foreclosure proceedings through the Land Court for approximately $1,000,000 he said was due the city.

For more than four years, the Mayor said, many property owners had escaped paying taxes though they had never ceased to obtain revenue from their properties in rentals. He said the buyers have evidently banded together for the purpose of tax dodging but intimated that from now on they would not be allowed to escape legal requirements.

The Mayor also announced the receipt of a letter from H. K. Hallett, chairman of the board of directors of the Atlantic National Bank, acknowledging receipt of a deed from and thanking the city for a tract of land on Bassett Street for the erection of a new bank building.

DIAMOND CUTTERS TO RESUME

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS — The Antwerp diamond cutters have decided to follow the example of those in Amsterdam and work full time again. For some time past they have only been working alternate weeks, owing to slackness of trade.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-509m)

5:00 p.m.—Mme. Berthe Dupes, French diction.
5:20 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:50 New England Coke Dinner Music; news.
6:30 NBC "American Home Banquet"; Adelina Patti and Sir John Suckling.
7:00 Big Brother Club: Prof. J. R. Lunt, "The Age Old Story of Rock."
7:25 "Cap'n Bailey and Widder Dyer."
7:30 Slayton-Learoyd Investment Hour.
8:00 NBC. "Voice of Firestone"; Vaughn de Leath, contralto; Franklyn Baur, tenor; concert orchestra direction of Hugo Mariani.
8:30 NBC. A & P. Gypsies: Frank Parker, tenor; male quartet; string sextet; orchestra direction of Harry Horlick.
9:30 NBC. General Motors Family Party: John Charles Thomas, baritone; direction of Don Voorhees.
10:00 NBC. Whittall Anglo-Persians Orchestra, direction of Louis Katzman.
10:30 "The Night Court."
11:00 E. B. Rideout news; time.
11:15 Chamber of Commerce.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:50 p. m.—Sport Digest.
6:00 Weather; agriculture markets.
6:15 R. W. McNeel, finance.
6:30 Political talk, William J. Granfield.
6:45 "Evening Echoes"; concert music; chimes.
7:00 NBC. "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Le Boeuf Penmen.
7:30 Brunswick Brevities; Brunswick Quartet; Colonial Club Orchestra; Brunswick Orchestra; Dick Robertson, soloist.
8:00 NBC. Roxy's Gang: Angelita Loyo, soprano, featured soloist.
8:30 NBC. Ingram Shavers: male trio; dance orchestra.
9:00 "Memories"; concert music.
9:30 NBC. "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC. Stromberg-Carlson program: Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
10:30 NBC. "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:02 Sport Digest.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang; talks; dance music.
5:45 Legal Stampers; dance music.
6:00 Ecco Good News Bearers; dance music.
6:15 Purple Petrolizers; concert music.
6:30 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:45 Arlington Squires; dance music.
7:00 Time; Fred Allen and Libby Holman, songs.
7:09 Weather report.
7:10 Howard Fashion Plates; vocal.
7:20 "Newspaper Sidelights."
7:30 Page & Shaw Musical Sweets; concert orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Dramatic sketches and popular music.
8:30 CBS, Ceco Couriers; Harriet Lee, contralto; humorous reading, Henry Burbig; dance orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
9:30 CBS, Bourjois "Evening in Paris" sketch; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
10:30 CBS, "Voice of Columbia"; symphony orchestra; soloists.
11:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:00 Time; news.
12:10 a. m.—CBS, Will Osbourne and his orchestra.
12:30 CBS, "Midnight Melodies"; Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p.m.—Organ Recital.
5:30 String trio.
6:00 Fishermen's Broadcast.
6:30 WHDH Concert Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
2:00 p m.—Studio programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—"Abraham Lincoln," the Rev. William E. Barton.
2:45 p. m.—University Extension: lesson in French, Miss Emily Chamberlain.
3:30 p. m.—Studio programs.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio program.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, "American School of the Air"; Historical sketch, "Sir Walter Raleigh."
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—United States Army Band.

CITY'S FACTORY GROWTH AIDED BY 30 PLANTS

Chamber Reports Cases of New Industries and Expansions

Growth of manufacturing and public utility activities in metropolitan Boston is the subject of a report prepared by the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. It tabulates 30 individual instances of new industries, new plants and expansions now under way or planned at an early date in this section. Of this number eight are listed under industries new to this section.

The Rubel Ice Corporation of New York, one of the largest artificial ice manufacturers in the country, is to establish two branch plants in the Boston territory. The first, at Geneva Avenue and Beechwood Street, Dorchester, will cost, with equipment, $315,000. The second will be located in Somerville and cost $287,000.

The Waterproof Chemical Company has begun manufacture of a line of waterproof paints in laboratories at Dorchester Lower Mills. Negotiations are pending for establishment of a bracnh plant of the Carpenter Container Corporation of Brooklyn, N. Y., and erection of a factory is contemplated. Plans are expected to be ready about April 1 for the proposed $3,000,000 cast iron pipe plant of the Intercontinental Pipe & Mining Company, to be located between Eastern Avenue and Chelsea Creek. The Aronette Drss Company began production of women's dresses in Boston in January with 30 employees.

The Japan Art Shade Company, recently incorporated, with manufacturing space at 5316 Washington Street, West Roxbury, has started production of lamp shades with 11 employees. The Acme Ornamental Iron & Wire Company of Roxbury has also begun manufacturing.

Recent additions to Lynn's shoe industry, says the report, are: Ban-Banner Wood Heel Corporation; Shoe Crafters Inc.; Farina-Chaves Company, a consolidation of the Chaves Shoe Company and the Mitchell Welch Shoe Company; and Enterprise Shoe Form Company.

Under "new plants" the report states that the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company plans to spend about $37,000,000 this year for extension and improvement in telephone service, with new buildings planned in several New England cities and additions to existing ones in Brookline, Waltham, Winchester and Newton North.

Massachusetts Low in Motor Fatalities

With the receipt of figures complete from every city in the country, it is revealed that of the 31 cities in the United States that had no motor vehicle fatalities in December, 11 were in Massachusetts. The honor roll, as compiled by the National Safety Council, includes Lowell, Lynn, New Bedford, Chelsea, Chicopee, Everett, Fitchburg, Malden, Quincy, Salem and Woburn.

The only other state to have more than one city in this safety group was New York, with two cities having a clear record. Five of these Massachusetts cities were repeaters on achieving a clean slate in December: Lynn, Chelsea, Chicopee, Everett and Fitchburg. They went through that month in 1928, also, without a motor vehicle fatality.

Boston stood fourth among all the cities in the country, having 13 fatalities, tied with Baltimore and Cleveland, as compared with 6 for Washington, D. C., 9 for Buffalo, and 10 for San Francisco. New York suffered 102 fatalities and Chicago 87.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly colder tonight; moderate fresh northwest winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 26.

Southern New England: Fair, slightly colder tonight; Tuesday fair; fresh to strong west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy and colder tonight with snow flurries in New Hampshire and Vermont; Tuesday partly cloudy; colder in Maine; fresh to strong west shifting to northwest winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the north and middle Atlantic states—Rain in south and rains or snows over north portion at beginning of week and again about Thursday. Mild early part of week, colder Thursday night or Friday.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th. meridian)

Albany	34	Memphis	36
Atlantic City	40	Montreal	28
Boston	38	Nantucket	38
Buffalo	24	New Orleans	58
Calgary	24	New York	36
Charleston	52	Philadelphia	40
Chicago	24	Pittsburgh	30
Denver	32	Portland, Me.	34
Des Moines	28	Portland, Ore.	46
Eastport	32	San Francisco	48
Galveston	60	St. Louis	32
Hatteras	58	St. Paul	6
Helena	38	Seattle	40
Jacksonville	56	Tampa	56
Kansas City	30	Washington	38
Los Angeles	48		

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:46 p. m.; Tuesday, 9:01 a. m. Height of tides, 8.4 feet, 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:39 p. m.

BOSTON BASIN PROJECT SOON TO BE STARTED

Great Widening Development to Give City Fine Park —Will Cost $1,475,000

Widening of Charles Street to a 120-foot double roadway from Longfellow Bridge to Leverett Street, traffic circles at the intersection of Charles and Cambridge Streets and at the end of Leverett Street, with side improvements in the form of athletic fields, playgrounds and a swimming pool, at an estimated total expenditure of $1,475,000, is a project to be undertaken soon by the City of Boston, according to William P. Long, park commissioner.

Included also in the development will be an underpass, 40 feet wide, from a point on Charles Street outside the county jail under the bridge to Embankment Road. With the Metropolitan District Commission planning general improvement of the Charles River basin in the vicinity of Longfellow Bridge, Boston is to possess what Mayor James M. Curley claims will be one of the most beautiful parkways in the country.

Each parallel roadway on Charles Street will be 40 feet wide, with a 40-foot park plot running between. This will require the conversion of 60 feet of the Charlesbank to street work. The proposed swimming pool will be constructed close to the viaduct, with a depth varying from three to seven feet. A children's playground, as well as an athletic field for the larger youngsters, is planned. Taking of properties at Charles and Cambridge Streets and a block on Leverett Street will be necessary.

An artificial bathing beach, concert grove and children's playgrounds will be constructed on Nashua Street and developments costing an estimated $400,000 will be part of the project between the bridge and the viaduct, Mr. Long's report states.

INCOME INFORMATION WANTED THIS WEEK

Six days only remain for the filing of information returns regarding salaries paid by corporations to employees, interests, rents or dividends to individuals, according to a notice from the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, Thomas W. White, 22 Pearl Street, Boston. Federal income tax returns are not required until March 15, however.

In filling out their tax forms taxpayers are warned to take advantage of the new reduced normal rates and ignore the rates printed on the forms for 1929.

CONNECTICUT POWER CO.

HARTFORD—Connecticut Power Company for the year ended Dec. 31 shows surplus available for common of $995,600 after taxes, depreciation, interest, amortization and preferred dividends, compared with $811,400 in 1928.

ANTIQUES AT AUCTION

Owing to the slight fire in my store at 73 Newbury Street, Boston, I have moved my collection to

150 BOYLSTON STREET

where I shall be located during repairs. I will sell at *auction* the *entire stock*, sale beginning on Tuesday, February 11th, continuing Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, at 2 P. M. each day.

Exhibition Monday, Feb. 10th, From 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

This collection of ANTIQUES and reproductions includes many rare and fine examples of different periods which I have gathered from various estates through the old towns and villages of New England. Many choice pieces of CHINA, GLASS and a fine lot of BLUE HISTORICAL STAFFORDSHIRE.

A most interesting group of hooked rugs will be offered.

ELMER C. HOWE

Bids Protected Without Charge. CHARLES H. SEAVEY, Auctioneer

Help your child to have pretty teeth

No MOTHER can begin too soon the proper care of the child's first teeth—for it can mean much to the child later on. It is important to know that merely brushing the teeth is not enough, because the brush cannot reach into all the tiny crevices along the line where teeth and gums meet.

Squibb's Dental Cream is needed to cleanse those out-of-the-way places. It is a double-acting dentifrice. It cleans the teeth's surface and penetrates to places untouched by the brush.

'd Squibb's is pure. Not harsh nor gritty. Children li taste. It costs only 40c for a large tube at any drug sto... Its regular use will help your child always to have good-looking teeth.

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Waldorf

RESTAURANT
226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON
Across the Park

Chicken Soup with Crackers	15c
Broiled Lamb Chop with Bacon, Green Peas, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter	35c
Fried Liver and Bacon, Fried Onions, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter	45c
Chicken Croquettes, Green Peas, Mashed Potatoes, Rolls and Butter	35c

SPECIAL ALL THIS WEEK
Fresh Apple Pie with Waldorf Ice Cream 10c

147 Restaurants in 45 Cities — 42 In and Around Boston

...entury's Study of New England Wild Yields Much; Leaves More

Boston Society's Large Collections of Flora, Fauna and Minerals Make New Buildings Necessary— $1,750,000 Endowment Sought

New England explorers in Tibet and Tanganyika, like the African boys who played marbles with diamonds, have overlooked possibilities in their own back yards.

Thus it is that the near future may witness expeditions into the "wilds" of New England—"wilds" which only the natural scientist would recognize, for they exist in the very places where the maps show cities, highways and railroads.

These regions are unexplored in the sense that much of their natural history is unknown. Although the six northeastern states have cradled the beginnings of American culture, their record in geological and similar fields contains many gaps. And it is these which new research proposed by the Boston Society of Natural History is intended to fill.

The society on Feb. 9 celebrated its 100th anniversary—a century replete with service in the field.

Seek $1,750,000 Endowment

The field work forms but one part of the augmented service which the society is planning to undertake during the next few years. It is seeking a fund of $1,750,000 for an endowment, the construction of a new building and the enlargement of its educational equipment. It also has plans for added facilities for the exhibition of the wealth of material which it has collected during its 100 years, material which is devoted exclusively to New England and contains many exhibits said to be impossible of duplication.

In its projected educational program, the society emphasizes the importance of natural history as a fundamental study rather than a side issue as it is treated in many modern curriculums. Special training for teachers who will become instructors in natural history is one of the society's aims. It also plans to make grants to promising young naturalists in New England who show sufficient ability to profit by a thorough course of instruction in the museum and the field.

"The importance attached by Louis Agassiz, Charles W. Eliot and other great educators to natural history as a fundamental factor in education is greatly enhanced today," Edward Wigglesworth, director of the society, declared. "This is due to the stress and artificiality of modern life. We believe that an appreciation and understanding of nature is one of the best possible antidotes.

"Three-quarters of the people of Massachusetts are urban dwellers. This is an example of how far we have been removed from active contact with nature. One of the first great contributions which a natural history museum can make is to give the child a true basis for appreciation of the world about him.

"We expect to provide junior laboratories where the school teachers may bring their classes and where museum material may be used for demonstrations. We believe, in general, that this policy is superior to the circulation of small and inadequate collections among the schools, although the museum can assist in this type of supplementary work.

"In the field of exploration it must be recalled that the first natural scientific survey of Massachusetts was undertaken in 1837 at the instigation of George B. Emerson, then president of the society.

"But even with the work of the various government departments there is still much research to be conducted. Our knowledge of the region's insects, vital to agriculture, is not complete. We know but little of the natural balance that the various species maintain.

Wide Field Still Open

"There is a wide field open in the study of minerals. The geological survey of New England is far from complete. This opens the possibility of discoveries of feldspar, mica, serpentine, manganese, slates, gem tourmaline, aquamarine and garnet which would be of obvious commercial value.

"With fish, too, there is an opportunity for important study. Our knowledge of the offshore 'population,' especially off the edge of the continental shelf, is incomplete. So is our knowledge of the distribution of the fishes' food, one of the major elements in the understanding of the distribution of the different commercial fish."

The Boston Society of Natural History is the second oldest institution of its kind in the United States. It was just 100 years ago that a little group met in the home of Walter Channing in Boston and laid the plans for the organization which grew to support a museum of sizable proportions.

Prominent natural scientists and educators came to be identified with the movement. Gamaliel Bradford, Benjamin D. Greene, Louis Agassiz, Charles W. Eliot, Alexander Graham Bell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Thomas Nuttall, John Sargent and Edward Tuckerman are but a few of the historic names upon its membership roll.

Record of 100 Years

The progress of the society and the various stages of its activities are recorded in a volume "Milestones, 1830-1930," edited by Capt. Percy R. Creed and issued to mark the society's centennial. It records not only the physical development of the museum but the growing ideals of service which have led to its program for expansion.

The building which houses the society's museum has served it continuously since it was dedicated on June 3, 1863, three years after the Legislature gave the society a grant of land at the corner of Boylston and Berkeley Streets. It is to supplant this structure, possibly on the same site, that the society has drafted preliminary plans for a new building, designed by William T. Aldrich, Boston architect.

One of the important possessions of the museum is its library of 52,110 volumes and 4,149 pamphlets including many natural scientific works which cannot be found elsewhere in New England. Its first items were collected in 1831 and it has been augmented since 1834 by exchanging the society's journal with those of other technical organizations.

The library contains what is regarded as one of the outstanding series of ornithological paintings, the water colors of New England birds by Louis Agassiz Fuertes.

Collections Remarkably Complete

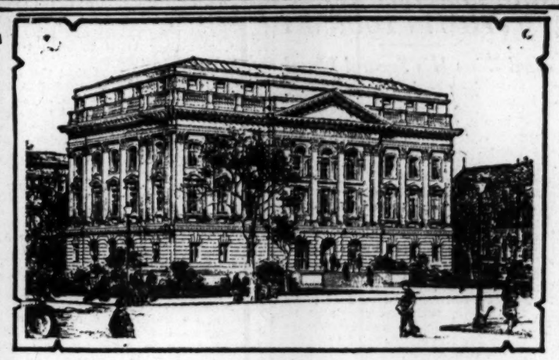
The ornithological collection, with its mounted birds and habitat groups is one of the most complete in the museum. It includes numerous specimens which now are extinct in addition to various specimens which are only occasional visitors in the New England states.

The department of minerals and geology is rated among the outstanding in the United States for the completeness of its exhibit of the region with which it deals. It is arranged so that any mineral can immediately be found for study without reference to catalogues. The museum also maintains extensive fish, mollusk, marine invertebrates, botanical, reptilian, and entomological exhibits, several of which embrace the largest number of species in any collected group devoted to the New England region.

More than 1000 persons, according to the society's estimates, visit the musum eash week. This attendance, it is believed will be greatly increased when added exhibition facilities are provided, especially those designed for children of school age.

Charles H. Taylor is the president of the society and Nathaniel T. Kidder, Glover M. Allen and William M. Wheeler, vice-presidents. Augustus P. Loring Jr. is treasurer. These officers, together with Thomas Barbour, Joseph A. Cushman, Laurence B. Fletcher, Frederic H. Kennard, W. Gordon Means and John C. Phillips compose the board of directors. The secretary of the society is Clinton V. MacCoy.

Odd, But One Does Not Have to Leave Boston to See This



Photos by Marr

A Habitat Group in the Museum of the Boston Society of Natural History Showing Beaver in Their Natural Surroundings. Below—The Society's Proposed Building, Designed by William T. Aldrich of Boston. Inset—Dr. Edward Wigglesworth, Director of the Society.

New Hampshire Sees Industrial Growth

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LITTLETON, N. H.—Of the 200 New Hampshire firms studied in a recent survey of the industrial resources of the State, 39 per cent are less than 10 years old and two-thirds of the 200 are operating at 100 per cent of their normal capacity or better. The industries entering the State continue to outnumber those leaving, according to the survey.

To gain information indicative of the potential demand for the power to be produced by its new hydro-electric station at Fifteen Mile Falls, the Grafton Power Company conducted the survey referred to, a summary of which was made by the division of municipal and industrial research of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The summary indicates that there is a trend to diversity in manufacturing industries in New Hampshire, although textiles still lead, producing 28 per cent of the total value of the State's produce. About 78 per cent of the plants distribute their products outside of the State, successfully competing with the open market.

BRITISH COTTON MEN TO VOTE ON SHORT TIME

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—After protracted discussion, the general committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations on Feb. 7 decided, in view of the depressed state of the trade in the American section, to ballot on the question of short-time working.

The proposal is that the curtailment be 13 hours weekly for eight weeks, beginning March 8, thus making the working time 35 hours instead of the normal 48 a week. An 80 per cent majority is necessary to bring this into operation.

Lincoln Cabin Opens Feb. 12 in Milton

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILTON, Mass.—Miss Mary Bowditch Forbes will open her Lincoln Cabin to the public on Feb. 12 from 2 to 5 p. m. Channing H. Cox, former Governor of Massachusetts, will be the principal speaker in the exercises of the day.

Commander N. S. Barry of the Milton G. A. R. Post, Miss Forbes, and Mrs. Stephen Perkins Hurd, State Regent of the D. A. R., will be among those in the receiving line.

Other guests will be James H. Wood of Nantucket, one of Lincoln's escorts on the trip to Richmond after its evacuation by the Confederate troops, and Capt. Henry M. Comey of Danvers, one of the officials at the trial of Lincoln's conspirators.

TUBIZE PASSES DIVIDEND

PARIS—Soie Artificielle de Tubize declared no dividends for 1929 and reported profits of 9,500,000 Belgian francs, compared with 35,000,000 the previous year.

Drinking Drivers Meet Stern Justice

Convictions in Massachusetts for operating automobiles while under the influence of liquor totaled 74 last week, 15 less than in the week before last. Sixteen commitments to jail were made, nine from district courts and seven from superior courts.

Nine persons were convicted for the second time within six years in district courts for operating while under the influence of intoxicants. Jail sentences were given to five and appealed, and four persons were committed to jail.

Of the 373 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked last week, 58 were for mixing driving with drinking. The total annulments were 23 more than in the week before last, and 76 less than in the same period last year.

Missionaries Kidnaped by Bandits in China

SHANGHAI (AP)—Many foreign missionaries have been kidnaped recently by bandits, who with military organizations are terrorizing the populace of several provinces of China.

Roaming undeterred by Government forces, thousands of bandits are looting the countryside and besieging cities.

LAW OBEDIENCE IS PARAMOUNT, TARR DECLARES

Whether We Believe in It or Not, We Should Obey, He Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALEM, Mass.—Repeal of the Massachusetts prohibition enforcement law would attract bootleggers and racketeers to make their headquarters in this State, according to Frederick H. Tarr, United States District Attorney.

Vigorously opposing the repeal of the so-called "Baby Volstead" law, Mr. Tarr, in an address before the Salem Forum, urged the State to set an example for the remainder of the country. If the repeal removed the co-operation of the state officials, the federal officers would be faced with a condition which they alone could not handle, he declared.

"Massachusetts," he said, "must work hard to show the rest of the country that it wants to obey its laws. We must create a feeling that even if prohibition is not the best it is the law of the land.

"We are living in a different age from 40 years ago when it didn't matter if the stagecoach driver drank. The horses could watch the road then. Now, in the day of the automobile, it matters a great deal to public life and safety whether the driver drinks. We are living in an age of speed, and liquor has no place in the modern scheme.

"The biggest question before the country today," he said, "is not prohibition; it is not the tariff; it is not the naval parley. It is obedience to the law. Prohibition is the law of this land; it is the law of the majority. When we have a minority disobeying the laws we are getting on dangerous ground. Today there are 350,000 persons in this country whose business is nothing but crime. We must recognize the law and obey it."

Mr. Tarr said that his recent accusation that wet Republicans were undermining their party by contributing to election funds for wet Democrats had brought intimations that he was seeking publicity as preparation for a senatorial campaign. Denying that he would be a candidate for the Senate, Mr. Tarr declared that he had "neither the time nor the money to seek a Senator's job."

Haiti Commission to Sail for Island Late in February

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Five distinguished public leaders have accepted appointment from President Hoover to his Haitian commission and will depart for the island in the latter part of February for a first-hand study of conditions.

The members of the group are W. Cameron Forbes, Massachusetts, chairman; Henry P. Fletcher, Pennsylvania; Elie Vezina, Rhode Island; James Kerney, New Jersey, and William Allen White, Kansas.

It is the President's hope that he will be able to prevail upon one member of the House and Senate to accept appointments to the commission. So far he has not succeeded, but has hopes that he will able to get a member from each chamber to take part in the work of the special agency.

In addition, Dr. R. E. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, will undertake an investigation into the educational system of Haiti with a view to recommendations for the future. Dr. Moton's survey will be independent of the commission.

Mr. Forbes was Governor-General of the Philippines from 1908 to 1913, and was a member of the Wood-Forbes Philippine Commission in 1921. Mr. Fletcher retired last year from the diplomatic service after many years' service in South America and Europe. Mr. Vezina has been a newspaperman and since 1914 has served as secretary of L'Union St. Jean Baptiste d'Amerique at Woonsocket, R. I. He is a close student of Haitian affairs. Mr. Kerney and Mr. White are both active newspaper editors, the former being connected with the Trenton (N. J.) Times and the latter owning the Emporia Daily and Weekly Gazette. Dr. Moton is a leading Negro educator.

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MARTIN FLAVIN'S Delightful Comedy with DONALD MEEK
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METEOR
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Evgs. 8:50. Mats. this week, Wed. and Sat.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evs. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. C. Sherriff

EVELYN LAYE
in Noel Coward's Operette
BITTER SWEET
Florenz Ziegfeld & Arch Selwyn presentation
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Seats $1.00, $2.00, $3.00. No Tax.
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LESLIE HOWARD
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GALO GILLMORE
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AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

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POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
THE MIDDLE WATCH
THE LAUGH OF A LIFETIME
Next Monday—Annual Production
THE GHOST TRAIN
LAUGHS—THRILLS—LAUGHS

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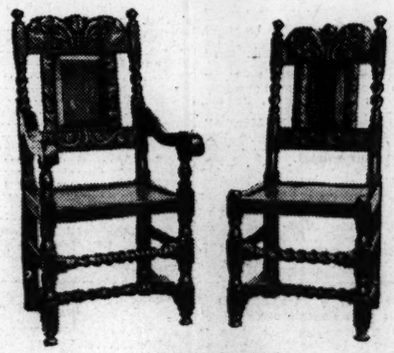
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

LEADERS HOLD THEIR PLACES

Interest Centers on Clubs Struggling to Avoid Relegation

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Sheffield Wednes.	17	6	4	72	31	40
Manchester City	14	6	8	64	50	34
Derby County	15	4	9	56	53	34
Leeds United	15	2	10	55	37	32
Blackburn Royers	13	5	11	74	67	31
Aston Villa	13	4	11	56	54	30
Liverpool	12	6	10	47	54	30
Middlesbrough	13	3	12	63	56	29
Leicester City	12	5	11	58	59	29
Huddersfield	12	5	11	42	49	29
Portsmouth Town	10	8	10	50	43	28
Sheffield United	12	4	12	61	58	28
Bolton Wanderers	10	7	12	50	47	27
Burnley	10	7	12	58	69	27
Manchester United	12	3	13	44	54	27
The Arsenal	10	5	12	44	60	25
Birmingham	8	7	12	43	45	23
Everton	7	9	12	49	62	23
Sunderland	8	7	12	43	56	23
Grimsby Town	8	4	15	46	68	20
Newcastle United	9	2	16	50	74	20

Second Division

Oldham Athletic	18	8	4	64	32	40
Blackpool	18	2	7	68	52	38
Chelsea	13	10	5	50	27	36
Bradford	13	7	8	57	50	33
Bury	14	4	9	60	43	32
Wolverhampton W.	12	7	9	54	48	31
Southampton	12	5	11	55	52	29
W. Bromwich Alb.	12	4	11	72	55	28
Charlton Athletic	9	10	8	40	37	28
Stoke City	10	7	12	54	54	27
Cardiff City	11	5	12	54	57	27
Hull City	11	5	11	41	49	27
Nottingham Forest	8	11	9	33	42	27
Notts County	6	13	9	39	42	25
Tottenham Hotspur	8	9	11	39	44	25
Preston North End	9	7	12	43	53	25
Bradford City	8	8	11	39	47	24
Millwall Athletic	6	12	10	42	57	24
Reading	7	9	13	36	49	23
Bristol City	8	6	13	45	61	22
Barnsley	7	7	14	36	50	21
Swansea	7	7	15	36	48	20

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Port Vale Athletic	20	4	3	70	26	44
Stockport County	16	6	3	65	28	38
Accrington Stanley	13	8	8	66	51	34
Darlington	13	4	11	68	55	30
Crewe Alexandra	12	5	9	56	42	29
Southport	9	11	8	55	47	29
Carlisle United	12	5	10	68	69	29
Chesterfield	12	4	10	47	40	28
South Shields	11	6	11	46	53	28
Lincoln City	7	13	6	40	36	27
York City	7	13	6	38	35	27
Hartlepool United	9	9	8	48	46	27
Rochdale	11	5	10	56	56	27
Tranmere Rovers	10	6	11	57	54	26
Nelson	10	6	12	39	50	26
Wigan Borough	9	5	14	43	58	23
New Brighton	9	4	15	41	62	22
Doncaster Rovers	9	3	13	36	47	21
Halifax Town	7	7	15	35	49	21
Wrexham	7	6	13	37	51	20
Rotherham United	6	6	14	40	62	18
Barrow	7	3	16	28	68	17

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

Brentford	19	3	5	66	27	41
Plymouth Argyle	15	7	2	57	21	37
Brighton & H. Alb.	16	4	5	62	31	36
Northampton T.	16	4	5	43	23	35
Fulham Town	13	6	8	57	53	32
Bournemouth	11	9	4	44	25	31
Southend United	10	10	6	42	35	30
Norwich City	12	6	9	55	52	30
Crystal Palace	11	7	10	55	57	29
Coventry City	12	3	10	55	43	27
Exeter City	9	6	12	50	47	24
Walsall	9	6	11	47	49	24
Queen's P. Rangers	8	8	9	35	43	24
Luton Town	9	6	11	39	50	24
Swindon Town	7	8	12	44	50	22
Clapton Orient	6	10	10	25	37	22
Newport County	8	5	13	46	52	21
Watford	7	5	15	32	60	19
Torquay United	6	7	15	38	64	19
Bristol Rovers	6	5	13	45	55	17
Gillingham	6	5	17	27	57	17
Merthyr Town	2	8	15	33	76	12

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Glasgow Rangers	20	3	2	67	20	43
Aberdeen	18	5	5	66	42	41
Motherwell	16	3	8	61	41	35
St. Mirren	15	2	10	58	40	32
Partick Thistle	13	5	9	60	43	31
Celtic	13	4	9	57	37	30
Kilmarnock	11	8	8	47	47	30
Hearts of Midloth.	10	9	8	53	50	29
Ayr	12	4	11	49	60	28
Queen's Park	12	3	13	53	50	27
Hamilt'n Academic.	10	5	11	55	55	25
Falkirk	9	7	10	45	52	25
Cowdenbeath	8	7	11	39	42	23
Dundee	9	5	14	32	44	23
Airdrieonians	10	2	15	39	45	22
Greenock Morton	8	6	14	52	66	22
Clyde	7	7	13	45	58	21
Hibernian	6	8	13	29	44	20
Dundee United	6	4	16	39	74	16
St. Johnstone	4	7	17	29	65	15

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—With the leaders in all sections victorious in Saturday's engagements and their positions at the top of the standings therefore secure as ever, the main soccer interest today centers upon those clubs in the English and the Scottish Association Football leagues struggling to avoid relegation to a lower grade at the end of the season.

First division teams in the "relegation zone" include several with famous names—The Arsenal, which shows in its playing record little return for the big sums expended upon ready-made "star" players; West Ham United, another popular London side; Birmingham, Everton and Newcastle United. Then too, there is Grimsby Town, promoted only last season. The sides mentioned have just over a dozen matches in which to insure that they keep clear of the last two positions in the table.

Sheffield Wednesday Praised

Before leaving the premier section one must add another word to this season's running comment of praise for Sheffield Wednesday, "favorite" for both league and cup competitions, for this splendidly balanced side, successful again Saturday, seems well set to repeat its championship victory of last season. And this is the club that for six years since the war was languishing in the second division after a disastrous season in 1919-20.

Wednesday was one of seven sides to have credited themselves with five goals Saturday—Blackburn Rovers, six times winner of the English cup, Leeds United, Middlesbrough, Wednesday all in division one; Bury in the second division, Brentford, Brighton, South End in the third division. An even better performance was the tally of seven goals apiece by Carlisle and Tranmere Rovers in the northern section of the third division. All these high scores were by teams playing on their own grounds.

Like Grimsby Town in the premier league, Bradford City in the second will have to travel hard if it is going to spend more than one season in a new sphere of operations to which it was promoted at the end of the last campaign. At the moment Bradford is seventeenth on the list with the same number of points as Millwall Athletic, London side.

Brantford Doing Well

To offset the failure of the metropolitan teams in the first and second divisions, Brantford continues to draw London's admiration by its tenacity in hanging on to first place in the southern section of the third division. Brantford's win Saturday was its fifteenth consecutive success on its own ground.

In Scotland the Glasgow Rangers are going hot foot after the "double event" league and cup. They won through into the fifth round for the cup after a replay and have a strong position in the league. A comfortable win over Airdrieonians on Saturday gives them an advantage of two points with three games in hand from the runner-up, Aberdeen.

Outside of the league program there were two super matches of special interest Saturday. One was the first game ever played between amateur sides representing Scotland and Wales and won by the Scotsmen by 1 goal to 0, and the other an interarmy clash at Selshurst Park, where Belgian soldiers overran British to the tune of 4 goals to 2. The English "tommies" were disappointing, but their adversaries gave a splendid exhibition of football, executing all the movements at top pace. The game was witnessed by Thomas Shaw, British Secretary of State for War.

The amateur international match at Glasgow furnished a hard, close game in which the only goal was netted by J. McLelland, who has played such a big part in the good showing of Queen's Park in the Scottish League competition.

Pennsylvania Five Leads the League

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—The University of Pennsylvania defeated Cornell University in an overtime Eastern Intercollegiate League basketball game here, Saturday night, the score being 37 to 34. It was the third straight win for the Penn quintet, and gives them undisputed lead in the league race.

With less than a minute of the regular time to go, Cornell led by one point, but a foul goal by A. B. Brodbeck '30 saved Penn from defeat. Goals by Frederick Ulrich '32 and H. W. Sander '32, and a foul score assured Penn of victory in the overtime period.

R. W. Lewis '30 led both quintets in scoring with 18 points. The Cornell forward shot seven goals from the floor and four foul baskets. His team mate, G. N. Hall '30, took second-place honors with 10 points. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA	CORNELL
Ulrich, lf	rg, Furman, Bessemer
Hale, Brodbeck, rf	lg, Young, Kendall, Schrender, Murphy
Magner, c	c, Hall
Sander, Walters, Tanseer, lg	rf, Lewis
Lobley, McNiff, rg	lf, Zahn

Score—University of Pennsylvania 37, Cornell University 34. Goals from floor—Ulrich 3, Magner 3, Sander 3, Brodbeck 2, Tanseer 2, McNiff for Pennsylvania; Lewis 7, Hall 4, Zahn for Cornell. Goals from foul—Brodbeck 3, Tanseer 2, McNiff 2, Magner, Sander for Pennsylvania; Lewis 4, Hall 2, Schrender 2, Murphy 2 for Cornell.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H.—With the insertion of three sophomore players Irving Kramer '32, B. D. Burch '32 and W. T. McCall '32, into the lineup, Dartmouth College rallied Saturday night and defeated Yale University, 39 to 35, in an Eastern Intercollegiate League basketball game.

Yale led at half time, 17 to 14, due to the brilliant work of Capt. Edward Horwitz '30, but Dartmouth played remarkable basketball to tie the game and forge ahead on a basket by Capt. J. G. Cheney '30. A. J. Booth Jr. '32, renewed an old football rivalry with McCall, and they both featured with baskets to alternate the lead late in the game. With the score 27 to 27, the lead changed with every basket until F. H. Schmidt '30 broke a tie to put Dartmouth ahead, 33 to 31, an advantage which they held for the remainder of the game. The summary:

DARTMOUTH	YALE
Cheney, Frigard, Tangeman, lf, rg	Beyer
Myllykangas, Burch, rf, lg	Nanry, Beane
Lewin, Kramer, c	c, Paterson, Pennel
Picken, McCall, lg	rf, Booth
Schmidt, rg	lf, Horwitz

Score—Dartmouth College 39, Yale University 35. Goals from floor—McCall 4, Burch 4, Schmidt 3, Kramer 3, Cheney for Dartmouth; Horwitz 6, Booth 3, Beane 2, Beyer 2, Pennel for Yale. Goals from foul—Burch 2, Myllykangas 2, Tangeman 2, McCall 2, Lewin for Dartmouth; Horwitz 3, Beyer 2, Beane, Booth for Yale. Referee—Tobey. Umpire—Young.

THREE NEW MARKS IN MILLROSE A. A. MEET

NEW YORK (AP)—The annual indoor track meet of the Millrose A. A., held in Madison Square Garden, has gained in fine reputation for exciting races and new records, and in this season of little international competition and few outstanding stars, it did not go back on its reputation.

Three world's records went by the board in the meet Saturday night to uphold that part of the reputation, even though they were not marks which get frequent tests, and a thrill came at the end of nearly every race.

Miss Stella Walsh, a sturdy young miss from Cleveland, opened the evening's record breaking by winning her heat of the girls' 50-yard dash in 6s. She beat the old mark, set two years ago by Miss Helen Filkey of Chicago, by a fifth of a second. In winning the final she tied the former mark.

E. M. Wells, former Dartmouth hurdler now running for the Boston A. A., clipped two-tenths of a second from the world's mark for the 50-yard high hurdles by running from scratch to win the handicap event in 6.4s. The third mark fell before an international relay team, composed of three New York University students, Sol Furth, Irving Gold and John Trachy, and R. Griffiths of the New York A. C., in turning back a Canadian quartet at the 880-yard distance. They did it in 1m. 32 4-5s. to lower the old mark of 1m. 33 2-5s. made by the Newark A. C. team.

WESTERN ONTARIO IS WINNER OVER McGILL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—After losing two games away from home the University of Western Ontario quintet opened their home series in the Canadian Intercollegiate senior basketball series, with a 25 to 24 victory over McGill University on Saturday night. The game was close all the way, the difference between the teams never being more than six points, and the finish was exceptionally close.

At half time the locals led by 15 to 12, but with less than 30 seconds to play, McGill was in front by 24 to 23. Munroe scored on a rebound and then a free throw was awarded to the visitors. The ball looped around the basket and refused to drop and McGill never had another chance to win in remaining 15 seconds.

Both teams were wild in their shooting, both missing many chances to score when close in on their opponents' basket. The winners' forward line functioned well and the defense was fairly sound. Young was the best of the visitors, while Faulkner was also prominent. The summary:

WESTERN ONTARIO	MCGILL
Farquharson, lf	rg, Peiker
Hayter, rf	lg, Rice
Munroe, c	c, Young
Hauch, lg	rf, Faulkner
Gunn, rg	lf, Smaill

Score—University of Western Ontario 25, McGill University 24. Goals from floor—Gunn 3, Farquharson 2, Hayter, Munroe, Rivers for Western Ontario; Faulkner 3, Smaill 2, Young 2, Weldon 2 for McGill. Goals from foul—Hayter 3, Munroe 3, Gunn 3 for Western Ontario; Faulkner 2, Young 2, Smaill, Peiker for McGill. Substitutes—Rivers, Lee for Western Ontario; Wetldon, Moore for McGill. Referee—P. Miller, Toronto.

SUMMERS WINS TITLE

Jack Summers, coach at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, won the professional squash racquets championship of the United States, at the Boston A. A. Saturday, defeating Harry Thompson of Boston in the final round, 17—15, 15—9, 15—10.

MAROONS HOLD LEAD OF DIVISION

Play Tie With Canadiens 2-2—Rangers Share Second With Black Hawks

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

U. S. Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	26	1	4	120	67	53
Chicago	16	3	12	85	78	35
N. Y. Rangers	15	5	12	110	100	35
Detroit	12	4	17	96	102	28
Pittsburgh	5	2	23	77	131	12

Canadian Division

Montreal	16	4	11	101	80	36
Canadiens	14	6	11	92	82	34
Ottawa	13	5	13	95	88	31
Toronto	12	4	13	82	89	28
N.Y. Americans	9	2	21	76	116	20

RESULTS SUNDAY

Toronto 3, Americans 2.
Detroit 8, Pittsburgh 1.

RESULTS SATURDAY

Montreal 2, Canadiens 2, overtime.
Ottawa 2, Rangers 2, overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—By scoring two goals in the third period in Saturday night's game against the Canadiens, their local rivals, the Montreal Maroons, secured a two-all tie in the fifth National Hockey League game between the two teams this season and retained their two-point hold on first place in the group race over the Habitants. In addition the tie gave the Maroons a margin on the season's series, as out of five games played they have won three, lost one, and tied one. The game also gave them the Kennedy Trophy, emblematic of the city professional championship, which has been held for two years by the Canadiens. The game was a fast one, but Canadiens had a decided advantage in the first two periods, Hainsworth having little to do in goal while Walsh was kept extremely busy. The game was the fastest and one of the most strenuous of the local season. The summary:

CANADIENS	MONTREAL
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou, lw	rw, Smith, Ward, W. J. Phillips
Morenz, Lepine, c.c, Stewart, M. Phillips	Wasnie, Larochelle, rw
Siebert, Trottier, Northcott	lw, Siebert, Trottier, Northcott
Burke, Leduc, ld	rd, Dutton, Munro
S. Mantha, McCaffrey, rd	ld, Boucher, Wilcox
Hainsworth, g	g, Walsh

Score—Canadiens 2, Montreal 2. Goals—Lepine 2 for Canadiens; Stewart and Northcott for Montreal. Assists—Larochelle for Canadiens, Siebert and Boucher for Montreal. Referees—W. B. Bell and J. A. O. Cleghorn. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—A spectacular exhibition by Roach in the New York Ranger goal on Saturday night gave the visitors a 2-to-2 tie with the local Senators, and enabled them to tie the Chicago Black Hawks again for second place in the American group of the National Hockey League. The game was exceptionally fast and both teams gave continuous show of all the possibilities of the new rules in attacking with the locals working in through the somewhat weakened Ranger defense for shots on Roach. The latter had 52 saves to his credit against 31 by Connell, the greater majority coming in the first and second periods. There were only two penalties imposed during the 70 minutes of fast and clever hockey. The locals opened the scoring in the first period, but the Rangers tied two minutes from the end. The goal judge refused to award the goal but was overruled by the officials. The Rangers took the lead near the end of the middle period and the locals tied after three minutes of play in the third. The summary:

RANGERS	OTTAWA
F. Cook, Keeling, Quenneville, lw	rw, Finnigan, W. Kilrea, Gagne
Bucher, Murdoch, Vail, c.c, Lamb, Cox	W. Cook, Thompson, Goldsworthy, rw
lw, H. Kilrea, Touhey, Hutton	Reise, Foster, ld	rd, Clancy, Starr
Bourgeault, Taylor, rd	ld, Smith, Shields
Roach, g	g, Connell

Score—Rangers 2, Ottawa 2. Goals—Keeling and Murdoch for Rangers; Lamb and H. Kilrea for Ottawa. Assists—Keeling for Rangers; Finnigan 2 and H. Kilrea for Ottawa. Referees—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and G. J. Mallinson, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Toronto Maple Leafs defeated the New York Americans, 3 to 2, here Sunday night in a National Hockey League game. Americans scored first in the opening session on Boyd's shot, but Primeau took a pass from Charles Conacher a moment later to tie. Two more came to Toronto in the second session with C. Conacher scoring early on his own rebound, after a pass from Smith, and Bailey, later, taking his pass from Blair. The American passing weakened before Toronto's defense and the final session was mostly a scramble. Sheppard managed to score in the last minute during a five-man attack on a shot by Simpson. The summary:

TORONTO	AMERICANS
Jackson, Cotton, Blair, lw	rw, Boyd, McVeigh, Patterson
Primeau, Blair, c	c, Holmes, Himes, Burmister
C. Conacher, Bailey, rw	lw, Massecar, Sheppard
Smith, Duncan, ld	rd, Simpson, Burch
Day, rd	ld, Boyd, L. Conacher
Chabot, g	g, Worters

Score—Toronto 3, Americans 2. Goals—Primeau, C. Conacher, Bailey for Toronto; Boyd, Sheppard for Americans. Assists—C. Conacher, Smith, Blair for Toronto; Simpson for Americans. Referees—B. R. Corbeau and Gerald Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Pittsburgh Pirates were victims of a reckless third-period scoring spree in which the Detroit Cougars scored seven times to gain an 8-to-1 victory here Sunday night. The smallest professional hockey crowd in two years saw the Cougars win a single-period scoring record for the 1929-30 National Hockey League season. Lewis accounted for four of Detroit's goals, with Aurie getting two. It was a listless display, enlivened only by Detroit's scoring antics in the last period. The summary:

DETROIT	PITTSBURGH
McCabe, Lewis, lw	rw, Darragh, Barton
Goodfellow, Herberts, Hay, c	c, Fraser, Drury, Manners
Copper, Aurie, rw	lw, Lorey, Jarvis
Rockburn, Matte, ld	rd, McKinnon, Smith
Noble, Hughes, rd	ld, Milks
Beveridge, g	g, Miller

Score—Detroit 8, Pittsburgh 1. Goals—Lewis 4, Aurie 2, Hay, Cooper for Detroit; Fraser for Pittsburgh. Assists—Aurie, Goodfellow, McCabe for Detroit; Darragh for Pittsburgh. Referee—A. R. Romerill and D. A. Ritchie Time—Three 20m. periods.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Illinois 28, Minnesota 0.
Wisconsin 17, Chicago 11.
West Virginia 24, Western Reserve 6.
Nebraska 20½, Kansas 7½.
Ohio State 31, Northwestern 3.
Indiana 30, Purdue 0.
Annapolis 25, Duke 8.
Princeton 15, North Carolina 13.
Harvard 25, West Point 11.
Norwich 21, St. Lawrence 15.
Lehigh 30, Pennsylvania 6.
Tufts 21, Springfield 11.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULTS

Illinois 8, Purdue 1.
Annapolis 59, C. C. N. Y. 3.

Coast Polo Title Won by Argentine

Defeats the Midwick Country Club in Final Round by 8 to 7

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Argentina's Four Horsemen of the Pampas won the Pacific Coast open polo championship Sunday by defeating the Midwick Country Club team on the latter's picturesque field by a score of 8 to 7.

The Pampas riders thrilled the 15,000 spectators who crowded the Midwick Country Club field by one of the fastest exhibitions of the play-off. Midwick rallied desperately in the final chukker but the Argentines staved off the drive.

Midwick went into the seventh chukker on the short end of a 7-3 score and, led by Capt. C. F. Burke, rallied to score twice in each of the remaining periods. Capt. Manuel Andrada's Argentine four, however, scored once in the eighth frame to win.

E. J. Boeske, Midwick star who scored all except one of the local team's points in the game, scored once and then after Juan Reynal, Pampas star, scored, tallied again in the final chukker. The Midwick team then put on its rally. The South Americans, however, frustrated every attempt to score, but in their anxiety to defend the goal, fouled Boeske. Boeske's free shot which might have tied the score, went six inches wide and the game ended.

Boeske led the scoring honors. His closest rival was Reynal, with four goals. The expert passing of Eric Pedley, however, enabled Boeske to account for at least three of his points.

NINE PLAYERS ARE STILL IN TOURNEY

Ward Wins His Second Match in Open Squash

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The second round of the United States open squash tennis championship, held under the joint auspices of the National Association and the Profesional Association, at the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club courts, was brought to a conclusion on Saturday, all but one match, leaving nine players to play the upper rounds through the week.

Frank Ward, of the City Athletic Club, won his second match in the tourney on Saturday, with Leif Nordlie, the young assistant coach at the Princeton Club, who was largely responsible for the strength of the Class C players over there, as his opponent. While Ward was a winner in straight games, the stand made by the young Scandinavian was unusually effective and Ward had to display all his skill to hold Nordlie. Only in accuracy of shooting was Ward totally superior, the shots of each being practically a standoff. The score was 15—4, 15—0, 15—6.

The other two winners of the day were Thomas Ianicelli, of the Essex County Country Club, at Orange, N. J., who defeated young Stephen J. Feron Jr., of Army & Navy Club, almost as he pleased, 15—5, 15—5, 15—3; and James Reid, of Crescent Athletic Club, who also had an easy task with Frank Lafforgue, the veteran Canadian coach of Yale Club, who is now practically out of active competition, though as good a coach as ever. The score was 15—0, 15—4, 15—9. The summary:

UNITED STATES OPEN SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Frank Ward, City Athletic Club, defeated Leif Nordlie, Princeton Club, 15—4, 15—0, 15—6.

Thomas Ianicelli, Essex County Country Club, defeated S. J. Feron Jr., Army & Navy Club, 15—5, 15—5, 15—3.

James Reid, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Frank Lafforgue, Yale Club, 15—0, 15—4, 15—9.

ILLINOIS AQUATIC TEAMS WIN EASILY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Taking seven out of eight first places, the University of Illinois swimming team won an Intercollegiate Conference dual meet victory here, Saturday, by defeating Purdue University, 54 to 21. In the waterpolo game following the swimming meet the Illinois team again proceeded to hand the Old Gold and Black sextet an 8-to-1 defeat.

The Illinois won both relay races from Purdue with ease, Coach L. W. Labree keeping Capt. J. H. Nickerson '30 out of the free-style relay in order to save him for the sprints. Nickerson scored Purdue's only first when he won the 40-yard freestyle event, but was nosed out by G. A. Webster '30 of Illinois in the 100-yard freestyle. The summary:

40-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. H. Nickerson, Purdue; F. L. Block, Illinois, second; A. W. Williamson, Illinois, third. Time—19 4-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. R. Keiding, Illinois; W. H. Etzbach, Illinois, second; H. C. Wheaton, Purdue, third. Time—5m. 29 4-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by R. W. Pashby, Illinois; W. H. Stout, Illinois, second; R. McDonough, Purdue, third. Time—1m. 53s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by F. W. Holbrook, Illinois; F. R. Schroeder, Illinois, second; R. F. Burgh, Purdue, third. Time—2m. 45 2-5s.

Fancy Diving—Won by John Marshall, Illinois (74.2 points); D. H. Sheets, Purdue, second (71.8 points); W. T. Alston, Illinois, third (64.6 points).

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. A. Webster, Illinois; J. H. Nickerson, Purdue, second; E. H. Wagner, Illinois, third. Time—57 1-5s.

160-Yard Relay—Won by Illinois (F. L. Block, R. W. Pashby, J. R. Keiding, G. A. Webster). Time—1m. 17 4-5s.

300-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Illinois (R. W. Pashby, G. H. Cady, A. W. Williamson). Time—3m. 32 1-5s.

CHICAGO GAMES POSTPONED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Two games that were to have been played by the Chicago Black Hawks in the National Hockey League at the Chicago Stadium this week have been postponed until later in the season. They are displaced by the six-day bicycle race, which had the dates before the Hawks moved from the Coliseum to the Stadium. The game with Boston, scheduled for Sunday night, was put over until March 13, and Thursday's game with the New York Americans has been set for Feb. 18. The next game for the Hawks is that with the Montreal Canadiens here Sunday night.

U. S. TEAM DOWNS CANADA

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—The United States squash racquets team defeated Canada in international matches played Saturday at the Maryland Club, taking three matches in three straight games, four in an extra game, and one in five games. The rout of the Canadians was lightened by only one match, which was forfeited to Herbert E. Lancaster of Quebec by Lawrence M. Bailliere, former Maryland champion. The victory was the first in which the Canadian team turned back without an earned victory. In 1928 at Buffalo the Canadians won one match.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Harvard 2, Dartmouth 1.
Princeton 5, Williams 2.
Harvard 2nd 3, Northeastern 1.
Yale 5, Clarkson 1.
Yale J. V. 11, Crescent A. C. 2.
Marquette 5, West Point 1.
Hamilton 8, St. Lawrence 1.
Vermont 2, Norwich 1.

IRELAND WINS FROM ENGLAND

Victory Is Gained by Single Point in Thrilling Rugby Football Match

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Won	Dr'n	Lost	Pts For	Pts Agst
France	2	0	0	12	3
England	1	0	1	14	7
Scotland	1	0	1	15	16
Ireland	1	0	1	4	8
Wales	0	0	2	12	23

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—By the bare margin of one point, representing the difference between a drop goal (4) and an unconverted try (3), Ireland dramatically defeated England before a large and wildly exuberant crowd on Saturday and so threw the future of the 1929-30 international Rugby football championship into a state of intriguing uncertainty. If England defeats France's unbeaten side at Twickenham Feb. 22, all the nations with any real prospects of success will have sustained a single reverse, and the subsequent course of events depending on what Scotland does against Ireland and what England and Wales does against Ireland and France.

England's overthrow here was due primarily to the amazing speed of Ireland's back divisions in the defense. It was often noticeable how an Englishman burst his way through, only to be grasped heartily from behind when it appeared he had an unimpeded run to the line. The English backs tried every method of circumventing this relentless tackling. They tried orthodox passing movements across the field; they indulged in sharp bouts of unorthodox close passing; they attempted kicking ahead and following it up, and they tried to hurl themselves through by force.

It must be understood that the Irish forwards, although magnificent in the loose, were completely dominated in set scrimmages and the ball therefore was coming out regularly on the Englishmen's side for them to initiate attacks.

Change in English Lineup

Unfortunately there had to be a last minute rearrangement of the English team, and A. Key, old boy of Cranleigh School, operated at scrum-half instead of W. H. Sobey. Key did very well, but, of course, has not the same knowledge of Flyhalf R. H. Spong's play as had the man he replaced, and their combination at times left something to be desired.

Spong on Saturday did wonders in defense, so did all the rest of the English team in coping with opportunistic Irish raids that were the outcome of brilliant individual rather than constructive attack.

After weathering the first quarter-hour of the game when it looked as if England had a fairly easy matter in hand, the Irishmen played with fire and abandon which roused the spectators, including the Governor-General of the Irish Free State, to tremendous enthusiasm. There was one sustained roar of cheering throughout the match, rising in volume as first Ireland would break nearly through, then England would beat the Green Jerseys back and come within an ace of scoring.

In the face there was nothing to choose between the rival packs and stirring rushes turned the defense into attack in a twinkling of an eye. The Irish backs, unlike England's, had few concerted movements individually. They were clever and they "chanced their arm" in a daring manner that put England's defense severely to a test in "one of the most thrilling internationals played since the war. England's defense was superb, and one weakness of the side lay in the lack of pace in center of the three quarter line.

Many Opportunities

Many opportunities were offered, but none were accepted in the half hour before A. L. Novis scored England's try midway between the goal posts and the corner flag. B. H. Black, Oxford forward, with a reputation for kicking placed goals, failed on this occasion.

Half time came without an alteration to the score. Ireland went off the mark at a breath-taking pace at the commencement of the second period and eight minutes after the restart Paul Murray, who played a brilliant game throughout, received the ball from the veteran scrumhalf, Mark Sugden, and dropped a pretty goal. Thereafter the battle was one rapid succession of thrills, everyone did grand work and despite the extreme vigor of exchanges and exceptional pace at which they were carried out, the play was of the cleanest order.

Drop goals have played a big part in this season's international tournament for it was by such a score that France beat Scotland and Scotland defeated Wales.

Saturday's game was the forty-ninth between Engand and Ireland, the former having 31 wins against Ireland's 15, three games have been drawn. The summary:

IRELAND	ENGLAND
Payne, f	f, Periton
Murphy, f	f, W. E. Tucker
O'Neill, f	f, Howard
Hanrahan, f	f, Forest
Farrell, f	f, Black
Dunne, f	f, J. S. Tucker
Clinch, f	f, Kendrew
McCormick, f	f, Bateson
Sugden, sh	sh, Key
Murray, fh	fh, Spong
Stephenson, lw	rw, Novis
Davy, lc	rc, Mallr
Croan, rc	lc, Robson
Arigho, rw	lw, Reeve
Williamson, fb	fb, Askew

Score—Ireland 4, England 3. Drop goal—Murray for Ireland. Try—Novis for England. Referee—A. E. Frettri, Wales. Time—Two 40m. periods.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Guelph	12	1	7	76	53	25
Galt	9	1	9	56	76	19
Kitchener	9	1	9	48	41	19
Brantford	7	1	12	51	61	15

KITCHENER TIES FOR SECOND

KITCHENER, Ont.—After being held scoreless for 32 minutes, the locals scored three goals during the remainder of the game to defeat Brantford in a Canadian Professional Hockey League game on Saturday night. The victory placed the winners in a tie for second place in the standing.

FIRST U. S. BOB SLED MATCH

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. (AP)—The first international bob sled races in this country were held here Saturday, with only teams from the United States competing, the Canadian entry having been put out of the running by a mishap on Friday. The L

MRS. WIGHTMAN WINS AT SQUASH

Takes U. S. Title by Defeating Miss Ruth Hall in a Five-Game Match

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, Mass., winner of over 30 national lawn tennis titles, added the United States squash racquets championship to her list on Saturday when she defeated Miss Ruth Hall, sister of J. Gilbert Hall, also of tennis fame, in the final round of the second annual championship tournament on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club, near here. The score was 15—12, 15—18, 15—4, 8—15, 15—9.

The match was a hard-fought five-game affair and was played before a large and enthusiastic gallery. Mrs. Wightman, runner-up at the first national tournament held last year at the Harvard Club of Boston where Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., was crowned champion but did not defend her title this year, captured the first game from Miss Hall after she had opened with service and scored an early lead.

Miss Hall also led in the second game, 13 points to 6, but the Brookline player scored several crafty shots to tie the score at deuce, 13-all. With five points necessary to win, Miss Hall won four straight, but then Mrs. Wightman scored two before Miss Hall could score the necessary point for the game, 18—15.

Long rallies were the feature of the third game, Miss Hall losing the deciding point on many of them and the game went to Mrs. Wightman, 15—4.

In the fourth game, Miss Hall was able to baffle her opponent, winning the first two points on tricky shots. Miss Hall led 4 points to 1, then 5 to 3, and then the score was tied at 8—all. Mrs. Wightman did not score another point in this game.

There were plenty of thrills in the final game and some very good squash. Long rallies, hard drives and soft shots mixed in on both sides featured. The summary:

UNITE DSTATES WOMEN'S SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, Mass., defeated Miss Ruth Hall, Merion Cricket Club, 15—12, 15—18, 15—4, 8—15, 15—9.

Providence Reds and Boston Win

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	17	2	8	84	70	36
New Haven	11	5	12	69	68	27
Philadelphia	11	2	12	72	71	24
Boston	11	4	12	97	90	26
Springfield	9	1	15	48	71	19

RESULT SUNDAY

Providence 2, New Haven 1.

RESULT SATURDAY

Boston 4, Springfield 0.

After being held to one goal for two periods, the Boston Tigers presented a furious attack that swept aside the Springfield defense to win by a score of 4 to 0 in their Canadian-American Hockey League game at the Boston Garden Saturday night. Only for the spectacular work of Lamontagne, in the Indian goal, the Boston score might have mounted throughout the game. Waite, Tiger center and league-leading scorer, led the attack with two goals and an assist. The summary:

BOSTON	SPRINGFIELD
Loucks, Heyd, lw	rw, Heller, Siebert, McGowan
Waite, Burke, c	c, Carrigan, Wilson, Maracle
Boyd, Manning, rw	lw, Dillon, Filkin, Heximer
Mackey, Contant, ld	rd, McGowan, Davies
Regan, Oatman, rd	ld, Calligher
Reaume, g	g, Lamontagne

Score—Boston 4, Springfield 0. Goals—Waite 2, Burke, Boyd for Boston. Assists—Manning, Regan, Waite, Mackey for Boston. Referee—W. A. Shaver and R. L. G. McKenzie. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Providence Reds, league leaders in the Canadian-American Hockey League, defeated the New Haven Eagles, second-place holders, here Sunday night, 2 to 1, in a game marked by a scarcity of penalties and the absence of sufficient relief men by the Eagles. Thirty-five hundred fans saw the game. The Reds scored what proved to be the winning goal early in the third period and were not seriously threatened through the remainder of the game. The summary:

NEW HAVEN	PROVIDENCE
Whyte, Dye, rw	lw, Hart, Harrington
Hughes, White, c	c, Chapman, L. Murray, Gaudreault
Bouchard, Chouinard, lw	rw, Gagnon, Cormier
Shay, rd	ld, Desmarais
Speyer, ld	rd, McVicar, Lesieur
Forbes, g	g, E. Murray

Score—Providence 2, New Haven 1. Goals—Harrington and McVicar for Providence; Hughes for New Haven. Referees—E. M. Davin and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Illinois 15, Washington 2.
Columbia 7, St. John's 2.
Yale 14, New York University 8.
Yale J. V. 7, Boston 5.
Lehigh 9, Lafayette 8.
W. S. Fencers 11, West Point 11.

BUFFALO MOVES TO SECOND IN STANDING

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Cleveland	16	8	5	87	55	40
Buffalo	18	2	10	64	46	38
Detroit	16	5	9	81	54	37
London	17	3	9	85	66	37
Windsor	15	5	9	90	59	35
Hamilton	7	6	16	70	83	20
Niagara Falls	6	4	19	51	82	16
Toronto	5	1	23	52	135	11

RESULTS SATURDAY

London 1, Cleveland 0
Buffalo 3, Hamilton 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT ERIE—The Buffalo Bisons moved back into second place in the International Hockey League race on Saturday night by defeating Hamilton, 3 to 0, the shut-out being the fourth registered by the winners this season. The Bisons scored in each period with Roth getting the last two.

BUFFALO	HAMILTON
Hiller, King, lw	rw, Markle, Hamel
Huard, Martin, Roth, c	c, Halliday, Kuntz, Gauthier
M. Ross, Bogardis, rw	lw, Lauder, McIntyre
Murray, Cain, ld	rd, Hoffinger, Paddon
Lederman, Voss, rd	ld, Fournier
Taugher, g	g, Faught

Score—Buffalo 3, Hamilton 0. Goals—Roth 2 and Bogardis for Buffalo. Referees—Isaac Masters, Kitchener, and Percy Lesueur, Fort Erie. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O. — London, the only International Hockey League team to defeat Cleveland on local ice this season, continued its string of victories over the home sextet by again winning, 5 to 0, here Saturday night in a fast and well-played game. Cleveland has been defeated only three times here this season and London has been the victor each time. This game also marked the second-straight shutout given Cleveland by London. The summary:

LONDON	CLEVELAND
Sorrell, Grosvenor, Rice, lw	rw, Doraty, Dunning, Laroche
Rodden, Briden, Howe, c	c, Gray, McGuire
Brydson, Groh, rw	lw, Brophy, Williams, Clark
Loughlin, ld	rd, Young, Frew
Holway, rd	ld, Macfarlane
Dolson, g	g, Moore

Score—London 1, Cleveland 0. Goal—Howe for London. Assist—Grosvenor for London. Referees—Thomas Monroe and Guy Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Washington 44, Idaho 35.
California 32, U. C. L. A. 30.
So. Calif. 34, Stanford 24.
Minnesota 26, Illinois 21.
Indiana 26, Ohio State 22.
Purdue 37, Chicago 25.
Iowa 33, Creighton 28.
Wisconsin 22, Carroll 13.
Missouri 43, Iowa State 34.
Drake 31, St. Louis 25.
Duquesne 18, Loyola 16.
Oklahoma 25, Missouri 3.
Washington-Lee 35, Sewanee 30.
Wittenberg 24, Kenyon 20.
Ohio Northern 41, Muskingum 38.
Ohio Wes. 26, Cincinnati 25.
Ohio 30, Miami 27.
Denison 30, St. Xavier 27.
Concordia 53, Hamline 39.
C. C. of Detroit 29, St. Frances 22.
Carleton 22, Lawrence 14.
Nebraska Wes. 29, Grand Island 22.
Normal 38, Eureka 36.
Macomb Normal 32, Illinois Col. 29.
Central 60, Dubuque 26.
John Carroll 43, Grove City 36.
Beloit 36, Cornell 21.
Elmhurst 30, Wheaton 19.
Kentucky 39, Georgia Tech 19.
Pennsylvania 37, Cornell 34.
Dartmouth 39, Yale 35.
Fordham 23, Columbia 21.
Annapolis 55, Virginia 38.
C. C. N. Y. 40, Providence 21.
Maryland 36, North Carolina 24.
Princeton 33, West Point 30.
Temple 39, Wash. and Jeff. 21.
Gettysburg 33, Bucknell 25.
St. Lawrence 26, Union 12.
Rochester 38, Niagara 23.
New Hampshire 24, Conn Aggies 21.
Buffalo 45, Alfred 17.
Worcester P. I. 27, Brooklyn P. I. 30.
Lafayette 32, Alumni 28.
N. Y. Aggies 56, Alumni 38.
Boston 41, Amherst 24.
Syracuse 33, Colgate 14.
M. I. T. 53, Lowell T. S. 24.
Clarkson Tech 26, Hamilton 25.
Swarthmore 26, Delaware 24.
Pittsburgh 25, Notre Dame 16.
Tufts 42, Northeastern 34.
Washington 32, Haverford 22.
Mt. Union 50, Case 26.
Hiram 31, Western Reserve 27.
William and Mary 40, V. M. I. 22.
Rutgers 29, Springfield 26.
St. Lawrence 26, Union 12.
Stevens Tech 31, Alumni 25.

A. R. ESPINOSA WINS IN TEXAS

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—A. R. Espinosa, Chicago golf professional, Sunday won the first prize of $600 in the Houston open tournament with a score of 281 for the two days. Espinosa finished three shots in front of John Golden, Paterson, N. J., who traveled over the tricky Rio Rico Country Club course in 284 strokes, four shots under par, for the 72-hole test. Harry Cooper, Buffalo, N. Y., finished in third place, two shots behind Golden.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Chicago 57 2-3, Purdue 28 1-3.
Indiana 46½, Ohio State 39½.

HUNTER WINS INDOOR TITLE

Defeats Julius Seligson in United States Singles Tennis Final

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Francis T. Hunter, after a lapse of eight years, is once more the United States indoor tennis champion. He won the final round on Saturday at the Seventh Regiment Armory in even more decisive style than in his earlier battles through the week, defeating Julius Seligson, former junior indoor champion, and now a student at Lehigh University, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

Hunter, who has been a contender in these events for many seasons, but has been forced out since 1922 either by Vincent Richards or the Frenchmen, Jean Borotra or J. R. Lacoste, showed once more his old-time vigor in the finals, and with his service and his forehand and backhand wallops from backcourt carrying all their sting, held Seligson helpless before him, catching the latter out of place with regularity, whenever the latter tried for the small openings offered by the New Rochelle player. Even at the net, Hunter was seldom caught by the sharpshooting of Seligson, for which he is chiefly noted.

A single break accounted for the first set, when Hunter took the eighth game off the service of the Lehigh star, and then won the set on his own service. In the second set, service continued to win to 2-all, but the strain of retaining his service game in the third game of the set, which went to deuce five times before Seligson won it, told on the endurance of the younger player, and from that time on only a stand on his service gave Seligson an occasional game.

Experience also accounted for the victory in the doubles, in which the Seventh Regiment team, composed this year of Merritt Cutler and Perrine G. Rockafellow, in place of William Aydelotte and Rockafellow, winners two years ago, defeated the newly organized but promising team of Harris M. Coggeshall, of Des Moines, Ia., now a student at Harvard, and Richard T. Murphy, of Utica, a freshman at Harvard, 6—2, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

A new trophy, given by the Seventh Regiment Club to replace the cup in competition since 1925, won permanently last year by Jean Borotra, will have Hunter's name at the top of the list. Vincent Richards won another in 1924, when he defeated Hunter in the final round. Huater was also runner-up to Borotra last year. The summary:

UNITED STATES INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, defeated Julius Seligson, New York City, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Merritt Cutler and Perrine G. Rockafellow, New York, defeated Harris M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, Ia., and Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., 6—2, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

NEW HANDBALL CHAMPION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Frederick Schmidt of the West Side branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, New York, won the United States one wall handball championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, Sunday, at the Level Club, succeeding Michael Schmookler of the Trinity Club of New York, who was defeated by the new champion in the semifinal round. In the finals he encountered Irving Jacobs of the Twenty-best ball against par events. Mason had Christian Association, in straight games, 21—10, 21—19, 21—2. The latter made a hard effort in the first two games, but lapsed badly in control in the third.

NEW HAMPSHIRE WINS

HANOVER, N. H.—University of New Hampshire won the winter sports at the Dartmouth College Carnival here, Saturday, accumulating 61½ points in the two-day program. Dartmouth was second with 25½ with McGill University third with 17. The feature of the last day was the finishing of four New Hamoshire skaters in a tie for first place in the 440-yard and two-mile races. Capt. E. O. Pederson of New Hampshire won the ski jump with a leap of 108ft. 8in., while Bryce Grayson-Bell of McGill won the seven-mile cross-country snowshoe race in the fast time of 1h. 33⅘s.

MIKKELSEN WINS SKI JUMP

BEAR MOUNTAIN—A distance record of 127 feet for the ski jump at Bear Mountain, Palisades Interstate Park, was set here Sunday afternoon, by Strand Mikkelsen, of the Greenfield (Mass.) Outing Club, national ski jumping champion for 1929. Mikkelsen led the Class A jumpers with jumps of 122 and 127 feet and a point score of 152.8. Anton Keang, of the Norway Eki Club, was second in Class A, with jumps of 125 and 121 feet, and 150.9 points; H. Sorensen, Nossemen Ski Club, third with 121, and 125 feet and 149.6.

Tulsa Climbs to Second Undisputed

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Kansas City	14	9	10	45	42	37
Tulsa	12	11	9	58	51	35
St. Paul	12	9	12	65	63	33
Duluth	10	13	11	56	61	33
St. Louis	10	10	11	61	68	30
Minneapolis	11	6	16	57	57	28

RESULTS SATURDAY

Tulsa 1, Kansas City 0.
Duluth 4, St. Paul 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla.—Tulsa climbed into undisputed possession of second place in the American Hockey Association standing, defeating Kansas City, 1 to 0, in the series final Saturday as 4000 fans looked on. Williams scored the only goal on a long shot from the blue line. It was Tulsa's second-straight win over the Missourians. The summary:

TULSA	KANSAS CITY
Metcalfe, Johnson, Marker, lw	rw, Scott, Ranger, McCormick
McPherson, Sheppard, c	c, Mitchell, Campbell
Moffatt, Wakeford, rw	lw, Dunfield, St John
Hansen, Borland, ld	rd, McLeod
Williams, rd	ld, Halderson, Munro
McCusker, g	g, Byrne

Score—Tulsa 1, Kansas City 0. Goals—Williams for Tulsa. Referee—Jack Hughes, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn.—Duluth marked its return home from an extensive road trip with a victory over the St. Paul Hawks in an American Hockey Association game. The score was 4 to 2. With the scond period less than a minute old St. Paul scored when Des Jardins took a pass from Morrison. Duluth registered near the middle of the period when Scott took a pass from Davis to beat Stark, and Davis received the puck from Goodman to score again. Stark was beaten twice on clean follow-up shots by Mitchell and Scott in the third session. Near the end of the game Thorsteinson took a pass from Goheen while the Hawks swarmed around Turner, who was down, to score again, and St. Paul rushed Duluth in an effort to tie but falled. The summary:

DULUTH	ST. PAUL
Goodman, Green, lw	rw, Morrison, Romnes
Scott, Mitchell, c	
Merrill, Forslund, rw	lw, Conroy, Wilson
Langlois, Bergl, ld	rd, Mulligan, Rennie
Davis, rd	ld, Goheen
Turner, g	g, Stark

Score—Duluth 4, St. Paul 2. Goals—Scott 2, Davis, Mitchell for Duluth; Des Jardins, Thorsteinson for St. Paul. Assists—Goodman 2, Green, Davis for Duluth; Morrison, Goheen for St. Paul. Referee—Ambrose Moran, Saskatoon. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MISS ELEANOR HOLM IS DOUBLE WINNER

Holds Canadian Backstroke and Breaststroke Titles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Miss Eleanor Holm of New York became the only double champion as a result of the Canadian swimming championship meet held here on Friday and Saturday night. On Friday she won the 100-yard backstroke event and set a new Canadian record, while on Saturday she won the 220-yard breaststroke event in 3m. 27s. to equal the mark set some years ago by Miss Agnes Geraghty. Miss Holm holds eight world's back stroke records at distances ranging from 100 to 200 yards, but Saturday was the first time that she has competed for a national title in breaststroke swimming.

In all, five championship events were held on Saturday and three of the titles went to Toronto entrants, Alfred Phillips successfully defending his diving title, Miss Helen Franklin winning the long plunge with a distance just a foot short of the Canadian record and James Thompson winning the 500-yard freestyle event. In addition Thompsour won the 200-yard freestyle open race. The Montreal A. A. team won the fifth title, that for the 200-yard relay.

In winning his title, Thompson came close to the record, but the fact that he was not extended after the half-way mark, in winning by over 20 yards, mitigated against a record-breaking performance. His time was only 2-5s. more than the record.

Phillips, who won points for Canada at the 1928 Olympics, had a big margin over H. E. Jorgensen of Columbia University. The relay was a close affair, but Brophy, of the winners, drew away on the last lap from his Toronto Central rival. The summary:

Ladies' 220-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Miss Eleanor Holm, New York; Miss Dorothy Prior, Toronto, second; Miss Peggy Wood, Toronto, third. Time—3m. 27s.

Ladies' Long Plunge—Won by Miss H. Franklin, Toronto, 62ft.; Miss C. Mason, Toronto, second; Miss F. Kent, Montreal, third.

Men's Diving—Won by A. Phillips, Toronto (134.70 points); H. H. E. Jorgensen, Columbia University, New York, second (99.70 points); C. Pope, Montreal, third (97.87 points).

Men's 200-Yard Relay—Won by Montreal A. A. (C. Pope, R. Gilday, D. Scott and R. Brophy); Toronto Central Y. M. C. A., second; Toronto Canadian S. C., third.

Men's 500-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. Thompson, Toronto; H. Wormald, Montreal, second; A. W. McCattee, Toronto, third. Time—6m. 23⅘s.

TORONTO SKATERS DOMINATE RACES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Toronto speed skaters practically swept the ice on Saturday when 18 finals were held in the Canadian speed-skating championship meet, winning 17 with the other being won by Miss Elizabeth Dubois of Chicago, in the senior ladies' 220-yard event. Ross Robinson of Toronto won the three senior men's events on Saturday and with two victories on Friday won the championship with five firsts in six events. This gave him his fourth title in five years, he being absent from the 1928 meet owing to being a competitor in the Olympic games.

Mrs. Leila Brooks-Potter of Toronto won the senior ladies' title and on the final day she broke two world records. In the three-quarter mile event she clippd 10 1-5s. off her own mark, made in Detroit last year, when she was timed in 2m. 23 3-5s., while in the 440-yard event she bettered the mark of Miss Loretta Neitzel of Detroit, 4 3-5s., her time being 1m. 30s.

Robinson won the mile and half-mile events on Friday and on Saturday he captured the 440-yard, three-quarter-mile and three-mile races.

Irving Jaffee of New York gave Robinson a great struggle in the long race, but the winner came through with a winning spurt on the last lap. The summary:

440 Yards—Won by Ross Robinson, Toronto; Lloyd Gunther, Detroit, second; Melvin Johnson, Detroit, third. Time—37⅕s.

Three-Quarter-Mile—Won by Ross Robinson, Toronto; Wilfred Flack, Toronto, second; Melvin Johnson, Detroit, third. Time—2m. 24⅕.

Three Miles—Won by Ross Robinson, Toronto; Irving Jaffee, New York, second; Valentine Bialis, Lake Placid, third. Time—8m. 48⅘s.

Women's, 220 Yards—Won by Miss Elizabeth Dubois, Chicago; Miss Jean Wilson, Toronto, second; Miss Jerry Mackie, Toronto, third. Time—26s.

Women's 880 Yards—Won by Mrs. Leila Brooks-Potter, Toronto; Miss Jerry Mackie, Toronto, second; Miss Elizabeth Dubois, Chicago, third. Time—30s.

Women's Three-Quarter Mile—Won by Mrs. Leila Brooks-Potter, Toronto; Miss Sybil Beatteay, St. John, second. Time—2m. 21⅖s.

COLUMBIA'S NEW 1930 COACHES

NEW YORK (AP)—With a single exception, Columbia University will have an entirely new football coaching staff for 1930. Lou Little, former Georgetown University mentor, was named some time ago as head coach, succeeding Charles F. Crowley, resigned. Little announced on Sunday, his staff of assistants and only one of Crowley's helpers remain under the Little régime, Arthur G. Sampson, of Boston, Tufts College coach for three years, is the new backfield coach. Herbert Kops, of Washington, assistant to Little for five years at Georgetown, becomes assistant backfield coach. The line coach is Samuel Cordovana, of Buffalo, N. Y., tackle and guard on the last three Georgetown teams. Ralph Furey, of Brooklyn, assistant freshman coach in the Crowley régime, becomes head freshman coach. His backfield assistant will be George McCabe, head freshman coach at Georgetown last year. The freshman line will be tutored by Paul Liston, guard and tackle on the 1929 Georgetown team.

NEW BASEBALL RULE ADOPTED

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—Directors of the National Baseball Federation in annual meeting here Saturday, adopted a new rule to permit amateur baseball players to resume immediately their amateur status after a tryout in professional baseball, providing they sever professional connections before July 1 of any year. Cincinnati tentatively was chosen for the 1930 class A amateur tournament.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC RESULTS

Temple 29, Princeton 25.
Illinois 1178.25, Minnesota 1098.75.

Minnesota Quintet Defeats Illinois

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The University of Minnesota upset the championship aspirations of the University of Illinois here Saturday night, with a 26-to-21 western Conference basketball victory.

MINNESOTA	ILLINOIS
Loose, lf	rg, Bartholomew, Kawal, Canfield
Schoening, rf	lg, Mills, R. Kamp
Norgaard, c	c, May
Bondy, lg	rf, Harper, Bowron
Karsner, rg	lf, E. Kamp, Bartholomew

Score—University of Minnesota 26, University of Illinois 21. Goals from field—Schoening 4, Loose 3, Norgaard 2, Bondy, Karsner for Minnesota; Harper 4, Kawal 2, E. Kamp for Illinois. Goals from foul—Schoening 2, Norgaard, Karsner for Minnesota; Harper 2, E. Kamp 2, May, Bartholomew for Illinois. Referee—Feezle. Umpire—Getchell.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O.—The University of Indiana defeated the Ohio State University basketball team here Saturday night by a score of 26 to 22 in one of the best cage games seen on the local floor in years. Both teams played a superior brand of basketball and the guarding was excellent on both sides, with neither team getting many short under-basket shots.

INDIANA	OHIO STATE
Cooper, Strickland, lf	rg, Fesler
Zeller, B. Miller, rf	lg, Larkins
McCracken, c	c, Wrigley, Condon
Gill, lg	rf, Ervin
Veller, Miller, rg	lf, Evans

Score—University of Indiana 26, Ohio State University 22. Goals from floor—McCracken 6, Zeller 2, B. Miller, Cooper for Indiana; Ervin 4, Wrigley 2, Evans, Fesler for Ohio State. Goals from foul—McCracken 3, Veller 2, Strickland for Indiana; Ervin 4, Fesler, Evans for Ohio State. Referee—Dale Miller, Indianapolis. Umpire—J. J. Schommer, Chicago.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Purdue University won its fourth straight victory in the "Big Ten" Conference basketball championship campaign, when it defeated University of Chicago, 37 to 25, before a capacity crowd at Bartlett Gymnasium here Saturday night. Chicago gave the league leaders unexpectedly formidable opposition and outscored them by two points in the second half. Purdue had the advantage 25 to 9 at intermission.

PURDUE	CHICAGO
Kellar, lf	rg, Fish
Harmeson, rf	lg, Temple, Ashley
Murphy, c	c, Boesel, Changnon
Wooden, lg	rf, Fraider, Crangnon
Boots, rg	lf, Stephenson

Score—Purdue University 37, University of Chicago 25. Goals from floor—Murphy 4, Hamerson 3, Kellar 2, Wooden 2, Boots for Purdue; Changnon 3, Fish 3, Boesel, Stephenson, Temple, Ashley, Fraider for Chicago. Goals from foul—Murphy 5, Wooden 5, Boots for Purdue; Changnon 2, Boesel for Chicago. Referee—N. E. Kearns. Umpire—Allison.

WALTERS TAKES SQUASH TOURNEY

Defeats Hanson to Win Class C Tennis

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Frederick J. Walters of the Princeton Club won the United States Class C squash tennis championship at the Harvard Club on Saturday in even more impressive style than he has shown in his play as the leading member of the unbeaten team of his club all through the season. He encountered Frank R. Hanson, a member of the Columbia University Club, who has been playing only during the past two seasons, and has developed unusually in that time, in the final round; and after losing the first game and trailing in the second, roused his energies, and ran out the match in short order, 9—15—18—17, 15—2, 15—11.

Hanson was using great skill in placing his shots in the first two games, and the larger man had great difficulty in getting into position for the soft placed shots that scraped the walls of the court. But as the match proceeded, the power of Walters' drives gradually began to tell on the accuracy of the shooting of Hanson, and only when Walters had to ease off toward the end did Hanson make any stand against the shots of his opponent.

While Walters, by his victory, is practically certain of promotion to Class B for the coming year, he is still eligible to play the final round of the metropolitan team series this afternoon, in which, if his team can defeat Short Hills Club on the courts of the latter, the Princeton Club team will also capture the team title as well as the individual honors.

UNITED STATES SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C CHAMPIONSHIP—Final and Championship Round

Frederick J. Walters, Princeton Club, defeated Frank R. Hanson, Columbia University Club, 9—15, 18—17, 15—2, 15—11.

REISELT DEFEATS COCHRANE

NEW YORK (AP)—Otto Reiselt, former world's three-cushion billiards champion, defeated Welker Cochrane of Hollywood, 700 to 696 in a special match completed here Sunday night. The match required 689 innings.

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FARM GROUPS DEMAND HIGHER TARIFF RATES

Ask Senate to Reconsider Refusal of Increase on Products

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A vigorous demand for the Senate to reconsider its rejection of increased tariff rates on a group of agricultural products, with the warning that unless the desired duties are granted the matter will be viewed as a failure to carry out the popular will, was laid before the chamber in the form of an open letter sponsored by seven national farm organizations and co-operatives.

The declaration is the most forceful organized protest by agriculture so far delivered in the tariff contest. In the early stages of the Senate's consideration of the tariff measure a similar joint communication was addressed to the chamber by the farm organizations, calling for maximum agricultural duties. The Senate lobby investigating committee months later in examining J. A. Arnold, general manager of the Southern Tariff Association, brought out that several of the farm leaders who had taken the initiative in the statement were associated with him and his high tariff efforts.

The seven national groups signing the declaration are: The American Farm Bureau Federation and several score constituent units; the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America and a score of branches, the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation and 50 associated organizations; the American Cotton Growers' Exchange and a group of state co-operatives; the National Livestock Producers' Association and a score of branches; the Central Livestock Co-operative Association and the American National Livestock Association.

The agricultural manifesto protests the action of the Senate on sugar, blackstrap molasses, casein, hides, fats and oils. The chamber, under the control of the coalition, rejected increased duties on all these commodities; higher rates that had been approved by the House and accepted by the Senate Finance Committee.

The farm protest is of special interest because the most determined and outstanding leaders of the coalition are the very senators who are the most zealous spokesmen of the agricultural group in the chamber. Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin; George Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska; Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa; Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi; Thomas Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, who led the successful issue against a boost in the rates on sugar, hides, fats, oils and the other items enumerated in the protest, are the senators who forced through the debenture amendment to the bill at the demand of the farm organizations, and who are the recognized champions of the agricultural cause.

In challenging the Senate on its record concerning agricultural rates the signatories to this letter of protest are actually challenging the farm bloc members, for it was they and not the industrial group who defeated the increased rates demanded. The industrial senators were agreeable to the high rates, in exchange for extensive boosts in the schedules in which they are interested. Such an arrangement was rejected by the coalition as a loss to agriculture and an imposition on the consuming public.

The open letter quotes from President Hoover's acceptance speech in which he advocated "an adequate tariff as the foundation of farm relief," and charges that the Senate has failed to fulfill this pledge.

French Give Rights to American Planes

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—As a result of informal conversations between French and American diplomatic officials, tentative accords have been reached which will permit planes on the New York-Buenos Aires Airline to fly over or land on French territory in Guadeloupe, Martinique, West Indies, and Cayenne, French Guiana.

Although the initial itinerary for the experimental air mail service starting Feb. 18 will avoid French possessions, it is expected the regular route will include them, since both the French authorities and the American companies are eager to do so.

Certain details still remain to be regulated by agreement of Pan-American Airways and the French Aeropostale. Further efforts will be made by the American Ambassador at Paris, Walter E. Edge, to expedite this agreement.

GREEKS RATIFY PACT

ATHENS (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies Feb. 8 ratified an agreement of May 10 last year settling financial differences with the United States.

BIGGEST, OLDEST CAVES IN WORLD TO BE EXPLORED

Expedition Leaves to Study Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An expedition which will explore the vast underground region known as the Carlsbad Cavern in New Mexico left this city Feb. 9. The caves which are said to be the largest and geologically the oldest underground caverns ever discovered, have been explored only in comparatively small parts. Extensive photographs of the region will be made.

Frank Ernest Nicholson, author and traveler, who organized the expedition, declared that the word cave is inadequate to convey the size and grandeur of the subterranean chambers.

"It is a whole underground country," he declared. "One of the huge chambers, 750 feet below the surface, is so vast that three New York skyscrapers would almost be lost in it. As far as we know, there is no life in the cave except that of some 3,000,000 bats who live somewhere in its depths. The Federal Government, which declared the cave a national park in 1923, has pumped out of the upper cave large quantities of guano. There must be more further down, and a find of that kind would be very valuable to the Government."

Hidden River Sought

The fact that the air in the caves is purified every 24 hours, would indicate that there must be either a hidden river or another entrance, Mr. Nicholson believes. Indeed, the chances are two to one that a subterranean river flows through the caves, he said, and the party has included collapsible boats in its equipment for use in case of any discovery of this kind.

Stalactites which hang from the ceiling of the chamber, 500 feet above the floor, will be studied at close range by means of a Goodyear balloon.

The balloon used in the unusual experiment has an observation post on top of the gas bag and will make a captive ascension in the huge chamber, 750 feet below the surface. Capt. Mount Robb will have charge of the balloon inflation and ascension.

Bottomless Pit

In the floor of this huge chamber is a hole 350 feet deep, according to Mr. Nicholson, at the bottom of which previous explorers have glimpsed another cavern. With block and tackle, members of the party will be lowered down this hole to the lower level. This unexplored level of caves has been glimpsed also from other points of the explored area. In one chamber is a "bottomless pit," down which weights were said to have been lowered for 2½ miles, until they broke off of their own weight. In another chamber is a ledge known as the "jumping-off place," from which can be seen far below the entrance of a passage leading off somewhere into the earth.

A short-wave radio set, photographic apparatus, flares and flashlight guns, carrier pigeons and 50 pounds of highly concentrated food for each member of the party are included in the equipment. The party, which left here in two automobiles and a truck, includes Mme. Mally Wild de Villareal, traveler and writer; Charles J. Belden and Ernesto Villareal, photographers; Tom Davin, journalist; Geron Lynn, geologist, and Edward J. Roberts, in charge of equipment. Dr. Howard Grubbs, mineralogist, and Dr. C. E. Bailey, physician, will join the party at Wichita Falls, and Douglas Oliver of Atlanta, Ga., Boy Scout who recently returned from a trip with Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson in Africa, will join the group at Washington.

Relics of Thule Race in Alaska Unearthed

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Relics of a people who lived in Alaska thousands of years ago, who differed greatly from the present-day Eskimo, have been received by the University of Pennsylvania Museum from its expedition near Point Barrow, it was announced Feb. 9.

The collection includes objects of wood, ivory and whalebone. Other material, according to Dr. J. Alden Mason, curator of the American section of the museum, is typical of an early population known to archæologists as the Thule culture. These people may have been an offshoot of Mongolian tribes who wandered over the Siberian wastes and crossed the Bering Sea into Alaska.

Alfred H. Hopson, director of the expedition, reported that excavation revealed several unique houses, unlike the conventional Eskimo igloo. They were rectangular in shape and constructed of whalebone and driftwood, similar to houses used by people of the Thule culture on the east coast of Siberia.

Remains of Giant Sloth Found in Southwest

RENO, Nev. (AP)—An expedition from the Museum of the Southwest announced on Feb. 9 the finding of bones, claws, hides and hair of a giant ground sloth, a prehistoric beast which once roamed through Nevada and the Southwest. The discovery was made by the expedition, headed by M. R. Harrington, curator, in a large cave near the Boulder Canyon on the Colorado River.

Mr. Harrington also reported that in the bottom of the same cave were found fiber string and feathers bound with sinew, probably left by ancient basket makers or earlier people. His theory is that a race of people inhabited the district at the same time that the huge ground sloth roamed at large.

SAMOAN RIOTS SPUR MINISTRY TO FIRM ACTION

(Continued from Page 1)

the natural reluctance of the Government to use force except as a last resort. The fatal attack on a constable at the hands of the Mau had materially altered the situation.

The Administrator of Samoa had accordingly been authorized to deliver to the Mau a list of men wanted on criminal charges and to require that within five days they be handed over for trial. Failing compliance the necessary steps would be taken to arrest them. The Administrator would also notify members of the Mau congregated in certain localities that they must return to their homes.

Government Criticized

The Government is severely criticized for its handling of the situation by the leader of the Labor Party, H. E. Holland. Mr. Holland maintains that the whole trouble can be settled on a basis of conciliation and justice. The immediate cause of the tragedy was the determination of the Government to collect the head tax, though arrears of this tax had been abolished because its injustice was recognized. Eight thousand adults had refused to pay this, and even if all the 8000 could be imprisoned, the situation would not be improved. It was clear that any attempt to make arrests during the parade would lead to trouble, and a serious blunder had been made in giving the order for the arrests.

No word has yet come of compliance by the Mau with the Government's ultimatum. On the contrary the "wanted" men escaped to the bush to avoid arrest. Police reinforcements have arrived from New Zealand.

EDGE TO START TOUR OF FRENCH INDUSTRIES

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Walter E. Edge, American Ambassador, who is paying special attention to improvements in the commercial relations between France and the United States, and who contemplates the eventual conclusion of the first commercial treaty between these two countries in 75 years, will leave Paris about March 15 on a motor tour of the principal industrial and commercial centers. The Ambassador's project is hailed with enthusiasm by the French people and the American residents in France.

It is said that this is the first time that an ambassador has planned a systematic study of industrial conditions in the various parts of France. The Ambassador thinks that an understanding of the local conditions will assist him in preventing possible future controversies.

ZIMMERN FINDS LEAGUE AIDING SMALL NATIONS

Godkin Lecturer at Harvard Declares World Outlook Has Been Attained

Small nations, through membership in the League of Nations, have come to play a rôle in world affairs that is markedly widening their own horizons and the sphere of their usefulness, according to Alfred Zimmern, deputy-director of the League of Nations Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and director of the Geneva School of International Studies.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Zimmern, who is giving the Godkin Lectures at Harvard University, told how 10 years of experience in the League had wrought a change in the outlook of small nations, analogous to the expansion of an individual's point of view from that of a parish to that of a great nation.

"The whole world has in a sense become a community," Mr. Zimmern said, "in which individual nations, however small, have the opportunity to contribute their economic, political, legal and social wisdom to the institutions set up for study and solution of world problems.

Ability the Criterion

"In this new relationship, it is not wealth or extent of territory that determines the importance of a nation. A small nation may produce a statesman gifted for world leadership, and through the activities of the League or other international organizations, his abilities find their rightful expression.

"Take, for instance, the appointment of a Swedish delegate to the League Assembly as chairman of the Mosul Commission, to pass on the boundary of one of Great Britain's most important territories.

"Such a position would have been utterly unthinkable under the old régime. Take again, the personal positions of statesmen such as the late Hjalmar Branting of Sweden, Dr. Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia, Giuseppe Motto of Switzerland, J. J. Loudon of Holland, chairman of the preparations committee for the Disarmament Conference; Georges Theunis of Belgium, who presided over the World Economic Conference, and Raoul Dandurand, who has represented Canada on the Council during the last three years.

"The steady co-operation between Italy and the United States on the opium question is an example of moral alignments that often occur within the League. Even Dominions of the British Empire often are divided among themselves on issues, and sometimes vote contrary to Great Britain.

Council's Rights Extended

"The fear expressed when the League was being formed, that it would be only another 'Holy Alliance,' through which the great powers might dominate the small, has been proved unfounded. In fact, the Assembly, to which the small powers send delegates, is steadily gaining powers that formerly rested with the Council, on which the great powers are permanently represented.

"An instance of change in terminology, due to participation of small nations in world affairs, was the adoption of the term 'limitation of armaments,' instead of 'reduction,' when Chile's representtive showed that all of South America did not have sufficient armaments to be 'reduced.'

"The small powers banded together and protested against so-called 'hotel diplomacy,' when they felt that too many matters were being dealt with in private conversations between the great powers. Their wishes were respected.

"Thus, in all sorts of ways, the smaller nations are finding and using opportunities for widening their experience and making their influence felt in international politics."

Business Conference Planned at Wesleyan

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—An intercollegiate parley on American business and government will be held at Wesleyan University, Feb. 28, and March 1.

Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation; Thomas J. Doherty, tariff counsel of the American Iron and Steel Institute; Prof. Peter H. Odegard of Williams College; Dr. Raymond L. Buell, research director of the Foreign Policy Association; Morris Hillquit, Socialist; John T. Flynn, author of articles on business and government, and Prof. Myron W. Watkins of New York University, will be the speakers.

The purpose of the discussions is to study relations between business and government, attempting to trace present tendencies and probable future trends.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

John Crawford, Fort Humphreys, Va.
Marion Wills, Dorchester, Mass.
Milton H. Mawbey, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mabel K. Robbins, Springfield, Mass.

DUTCH DISPLAY PEACE GOALS OF 25 LANDS

Exhibition Traces Work of League of Nations and Arbitration

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—The Peace and League of Nations exhibition was opened Feb. 7 by the Dutch Premier, Jonkheer Ruys de Beerenbrouck, in the presence of members of the Dutch Cabinet and a number of diplomats.

Twenty-five nations are represented by the displays of their peace societies, as well as through those of several international peace societies, the League of Nations and arbitration organizations. Even the children of remote Japan are participating.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Hague, having received an invitation, has erected a stand where Christian Science literature is displayed. Above the stand there is a large sign bearing the words, "The Monitor unites all peoples of the earth in a league of peace and liberty."

The exhibition which is being held in the so-called Knightly Halls in the "Binnenhof" (Inner-Court) in the very heart of The Hague, where recently the different nations united in the second Hague Conference, will remain open all through February.

The Dutch Government, loyal to the high ideals of peace which have inspired so many sons and daughters of the Netherlands, and who won international fame in this field of human activity, rendered the site available for the purpose while the committee of honor for the exhibition includes the names of all the members of the Government, as well as of many former ministers, and prominent men in natural science, international law, finance, commerce and industry.

The exhibition comprises five sections, which include an historical section, giving a review of peace and of the plans for a League of Nations published in past centuries.

Another section relates to the organized peace movement from its initiation in 1815 at New York to the present time, and contains exhibits from the American Peace Society, from various peace societies existing for many years in various countries.

Important political achievements, such as the protocol of 1924, the Locarno Treaty, the Kellogg Pact, etc., are displayed by means of papers and manuscripts, while the portraits of those who played an important role on these occasions are also to be seen.

The Union of the League of Nations Societies is also represented.

REGULAR AIR SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA PLANNED

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Imperial Airways service to India will be extended during the year to Australia and the Egypt service will go on to South Africa, it is announced by Lord Thomson, Air Minister.

Regarding airships, Lord Thomas said that both British vessels, the R100 and R101, have given enough satisfaction to justify reasonable optimism for this form of transport. In connection with the Imperial Airways, European and eastern services, the Handley Page firm is now stated to be building eight 40-passenger, 2000 h. p. airplanes, which will be ready by summer and will be the largest commercial aircraft in the world.

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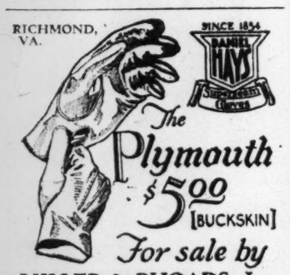
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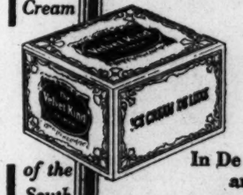
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THE HOME FORUM

In Quest of the Hermit Thrush

MY LOVE for the hermit thrush and his song began one day when as a young student I entered the library at Oberlin College, and read in "Wake-Robin" where John Burroughs writes:

Ever since I entered the woods, even while listening to the lesser songsters, or contemplating the silent forms about me, a strain has reached my ears from out the depths of the forest that to me is the finest sound in nature,—the song of the hermit thrush. . . . This song appeals to the sentiment of the beautiful in me, and suggests a serene religious beatitude as no other sound in nature does. It is perhaps more of an evening than a morning hymn, though I hear it at all hours of the day. It is very simple, and I can hardly tell the secret of its charm. "O spheral, spheral!" he seems to say; "O holy, holy! O clear away, clear away! O clear up, clear up!" interspersed with the finest trills and the most delicate preludes.

And a little farther on:

A few nights ago I ascended a mountain to see the world by moonlight, and when near the summit the hermit commenced his evening hymn a few rods from me. Listening to this strain on the lone mountain, with the full moon just rounded from the horizon, the pomp of your cities and the pride of your civilization seemed trivial and cheap.

An abiding love for the hermit thrush awoke in my heart that very hour. And right then and there began a long period of looking and listening for this minstrel of mountain altitudes and silences, a quest that lasted through many years and led along many trails.

On a certain morning shortly after I rose at two o'clock and, in company with the young man who had recommended "Wake-Robin," made a trip into the woods just north of Oberlin to study the birds, and with the hope of finding a hermit. Although neither then, nor during several years that followed, when I lived in the heart of the midwestern plains, did I hear the song I sought, my search taught me how to recognize the notes and identify the plumage of many other birds and developed a lifelong appreciation of the charm of nature. Moreover, while waiting for actual sight and sound of this thrush I became acquainted with him through the literature devoted to him.

How beautifully the notes of the hermit are pictured by Simon Pease Cheney in his "Wood Notes Wild":

The hermit, after striking his first low, long, and firm tone, startling the listener with an electric thrill, bounds upwards by thirds, fourths and fifths, and sometimes a whole octave, gurgling out his triplets with every upward movement. Occasionally, on reaching the height, the song bursts like a rocket, and the air is full of silver tones. A second flight, and the key changes with a fresh, wild and enchanting effect.

But no description with which I am familiar surpasses the poetic loveliness and vivid accuracy of the following from Florence Merriam Bailey:

As you travel through the spire-pointed fir forests of the western mountains, you know the thrush as a voice, a bell-like sublimated voice, which, like the tolling of the Angelus, arrests toil and earthly thought. . . . The fine spirituality of the song, its serene uplifting quality, make it fittingly associated with nature's most exalted moods, and it is generally heard in the solemn stillness of sunrise, when the dark fir forest is tipped with gold, or in the hush of sunset, when the western sky is aglow and the deep voice rises from the chantry in slow, soul-stirring cadences "high-up-high-up, look-up, look-up."

When I went to live in the Pacific Northwest I thought that surely my long search would early find its fulfillment. One June daybreak during my first vacation spent near Snoqualmie Falls in Washington, I was awakened by some full-throated notes intoned from the near-by woods. But they proved to be those of a wood thrush. At another time from out the noon stillness of a great fir forest drifted a mysterious bell-like note beginning as a mere whisper, swelling to a climax of sonorous power, and tapering to nothingness. It was the song of the varied thrush. Then one morning I heard an exquisite song-cycle ringing from a tree in my own garden in Seattle. Springing from the bed I hurried to the window. "A hermit thrush at last," I exclaimed. The song was like the descriptions I had studied: introduced by a single mellow note, succeeded by finished phrases of silvery, brilliancy mounting to a high-pitched climax. For several mornings and evenings thereafter I listened fascinated to similar songs. It was only when I had a chance to study the markings of the minstrel as he hopped about the lawn one day, and then consulted a fellow member of the Audubon Society, that I learned that the music I had heard was that of the russet-backed thrush.

The consummation of my quest was as thrilling as it was unexpected, and surpassed my fondest dreams. It was during May and we were camped in Yosemite Valley in California. While on the floor of the valley the nature guide told us that we might find a hermit near Mirror Lake or Happy Isles, but would be more likely to hear him in the altitudes above the rim. We made several morning and evening jaunts up Merced and Tenaya Canyons, but while permitted to listen to numerous russet-backs, failed to hear a hermit. As soon as the road was open we moved to a new location at Glacier Point on the rim, more than three thousand feet higher up.

Shortly after dawn on the last day of our stay we entered the exquisite Pohono trail, found each year by only a few, and which so quickly leads into regions of stillness and fragrance far from honking horns and the hilarities of tourists. Guide books, as yet, disregard this trail for more pretentious paths and places; and happily, for it penetrates the very haunts of hermit thrushes. It was evident to us that we were the first of the season's visitors to follow this wilderness way along the rim, for not a track nor a broken twig was to be seen. Traversing alternating wooded and open places, we crossed the sparkling, spring-filled Sentinel Creek, climbed hills, descended into dark ravines, walked over wide stretches of rocky cliffs, and peered into the plunging fissures at the rim. Toward noon we arrived at a place where the path dipped down into a natural amphitheater forested with firs: cool, still, fragrant, green-shadowy, with splashes of sunshine, and with vistas of blue sky shining through gaps along the ridges.

Suddenly as we proceeded with noiseless footsteps down the needle-carpeted aisle a deep, full-throated note of golden purity, followed by a finished ascending melody of rapture, floated from a near-by slope. "Ah, there he is!" we both exclaimed. Again it rang across the stillness, a leisurely bit of music, wonderfully sonorous, liquid-sweet, terminating in exquisite complications of spraylike delicacy and chiming sweetness. Resuming our course we came steadily into a sanctuary where one hermit thrush after another began singing until we counted nine or ten pouring forth their unhurried ecstasies from different spots within a radius of a quarter of a mile. Often the same thrush built up a series of songs as he proceeded, beginning each on a higher key until his limit was reached, then starting anew.

As we left this temple of thrush songs to go on to our destination the music slowly faded into silence. We reached the tumbled loveliness of Bridal Veil Creek not far from where its waters plunge over the rim and spread out into that snow-white veil known as Bridal Veil Falls. But always, as we drank of the cold stream, inhaled the pungent fragrances of the Sierra forest, or gazed at a pile of wool-soft cloud in the east, those songs we had left behind kept ringing in our hearts.

It was well along in the afternoon when we returned, and as we approached the hermit sanctuary the thrushes were still singing. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say they were again singing, but I am inclined to believe that they had been pouring forth their music ever since we had left. To think that after all these years of listening I was now in the presence of not just one hermit, or even two or three, but of a truly glorious company of nearly a dozen, singing serenely, rapturously, the finest of all bird-songs in the world. It was as if we were listening to an exquisite carillon where each unit instead of being a single bell was a chime of many bells and where each chime itself was played by a master musician.

R. W. V L.

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The Morning of the Fair. From a Drypoint by S. Tushingham.

Louisburg Square

Why it is spelled "Louisburg" and called "Lewisburg," no one has ever satisfactorily explained, but if while living in Boston you like to follow the custom of Boston, you pronounce it in the good old way, just as you will always say "Public Garden" and not "Public Gardens." You are the guest of the "Proprietors" of Louisburg Square as your feet press the uneven cobble stones over which have walked so many of the most brilliant men and women of two continents. For as there is no record that the Square has ever been taken over by the city, it is still the property of its original owners.

Early in the history of Louisburg Square, in the very last year of the eighteenth century, Mr. Joseph Iasigi, an Italian of taste and means, residing at Number Three notified the Proprietors that he had received from Florence a statue of Aristides the Just, which he would be happy to present to the Square to be placed on the tiny green mall in the center.

After giving a year's consideration to their neighbor's generous offer, it was formally decided to accept the gift and to place as well a statue of Columbus at the other end, and a fountain in the center. It would not have been proper for the Proprietors to show undignified haste in accepting such a gift, and it is hoped that the year's consideration did not seem too brief a time to the generous benefactor.

Then came the fence. It was a strong forbidding black iron fence with sharp black pickets which seemed firmly to say, with a smack of pursed lips, "You may look at our grass if you wish, but do not, we beg of you, venture to set foot upon it." But the good men who made the fence made the pickets wide enough so that a sagacious cat could get through them, and even a small boy, if not too plump, might wedge in with the help of his friends.

And so the cats found refuge at the feet of Aristides the Just. On warm sunny mornings it is still pleasant to bask in one-eyed slumber in that quiet place so near and yet removed from the activities of humans, and to blink the waking eye at the futile yapping of clumsy uncalculating dogs. The small boys liked the statue in a different way, but when it was found that the inclosure was a glorious place for a romp, and that the ear of Aristides the Just, or the extended finger of Christopher Columbus were excellently adapted for target practice, it was decided not to "tolerate" them within the inclosure and each Proprietor was vested with a sort of police power which made little boys scarce.

And then one little boy did a dreadful thing, though it is hard to believe he meant to do it. He was practicing his target shooting from afar, aiming with little stones (actually they were not very big, for he was very good at hitting, having been faithful to his practice) and he was having the best of results, when, snap! something happened. It was nothing less than that the finger on the statue of Christopher Columbus, which had come unharmed all the way over from Italy as ship's ballast, had snapped off. There it lay, smooth, white, and reproachful, on the green grass. Legend has it that the little boy snatched it up and ran down the hill to the Charles River and flung the finger as far as he could throw it. And he was never seen in Louisburg Square again.

That little boy must be a man grown now and perhaps he has sons and grandsons who keep up their target practice. Perhaps on soft spring mornings when the earth is warm and moist, he catches that sweet green smell, and thinks of the tiny green mall in Louisburg Square.

The Joy of Little Things

The lovely memory of a railway bank comes back.

The train was late, or the wayfarer was early, or—but it does not matter. The point is that the wayfarer had time to see and love little things on a railway bank that might otherwise have been missed. At a glance the bank was ugly, a dumping ground for broken pots and kettles.

The wayfarer idly turned to the bank, and picked a flower here and there. They were tiny flowers, yet they grew among the nettles and coarse grass with as much confidence as a rose in a rose-garden. In a short time the wayfarer noted that twenty different little blooms made a handful fringed with delicate cow-parsley. Nothing was gorgeous or unique, yet of these tiny flowers each was complete in itself in color, form, beauty, and sturdy persistence in growing where it did. The handful held a stem of rough-headed golden ragwort, a bit of purple knapweed, ragged and stalwart on its straight stalk, a trembling harebell of aerial blue, a pinkish scabious of exquisite detail, a spike of lemon-yellow and orange toadflax, a cluster of pink and white yarrow with its much divided leaves, a bird's foot trefoil like a little flame, a clover and its threefold leaf, a convolvulus as lovely as a porcelain cup, a spray of sorrel hung with seeds of dusky red, and a buttercup like minted gold.

Then there was a hedge, found on another day of little things. It sheltered a country road where the rain-laden sky swept over bare acres to low clouded hills. But for the expectant searcher was revealed the loveliness of wild-rose stems to which clung a red leaf or two, and in bright clusters the wild-rose hips dangled overhead. Twisted and dry brambles showed a yellow leaf, and thorny may branches reared rich crimson haws for questing birds. High in the wind a drift of wild clematis shook its hoary locks, and in shadowed places beneath the hedge stood a company of tiny toadstools, each as dainty as an ivory toy.

MR. S. TUSHINGHAM has used his needle diligently and with much skill, both in his native country and under summer skies in Spain and Italy. Among other subjects rural scenes and country fairs have greatly appealed to him. In "The Morning of the Fair" he has anticipated the actual event, with its medley of rustic buyers in gay attire, and has dispensed with the booths and stands with their tempting displays. Instead he has depicted a little group on its way thither, laden with goods which they no doubt hope will have changed hands ere they set out on their homeward journey. The little girl, tightly holding her bundle in both hands, the sweet-faced woman, leading a white goat, and the picturesque figure of the man, form a charming trio, in depicting which Mr. Tushingham has again shown how deftly and lightly he can handle his needle. The print is well spaced, and the three figures admirably tell their own story.

Gods Gelijkenis

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

DE BIJBEL verklaart, dat de mensch het beeld en de gelijkenis van God is, en tevens dat God hem heerschappij gaf over de geheele aarde. Toch is, ondanks 's menschen onvervreemdbare aanspraak op het goddelijk geboorterecht, het waangeloof algemeen geworden, dat de mensch vervallen is van de genade, en nu een zwak en onvolmaakt schepsel is, onderhevig aan zonde, ziekte en dood. Onder de verschillende hulpmiddelen ter leniging van dezen droeven staat van zaken, hebben zekere welbekende opvoedkundige en godsdienstige stelsels zich ontwikkeld, die ten doel hebben de menschheid te verlichten en te verbeteren. Het welslagen van deze stelsels werd echter ten zeerste belemmerd door het algemeen verspreide waangeloof, dat de mensch stoffelijk is, eene waanvoorstelling, waarvan zij alle doortrokken zijn. Deze dwaling heeft geleid tot tallooze fouten, zoodat in het tegenwoordig stadium van 's werelds vooruitgang algemeen wordt aangenomen, dat het einddoel van volmaakt mensch-zijn praktisch onbereikbaar is.

In verheven tegenstelling met deze sombere opvatting staat echter het blijde, lichtende voorbeeld van Christus Jezus, den Wegbereider, wien het Christendom erkent als de Verlosser der menschheid. Deze mensch van Galilea slaagde er niet alleen in de verzoekingen dezer wereld, die tot hem kwamen, en de euvelen des vleesches te overwinnen, maar hij legde feitelijk al zijnen volgelingen het gebiedende bevel op: „Weest dan gijlieden volmaakt, gelijk uw Vader, die in de hemelen is, volmaakt is."

Het is waar, dat de bladen der historie veelvuldige bewijzen bevatten van het onzelfzuchtig en volhardend streven van nobele mannen en vrouwen om beide de leer en het voorbeeld van den Meester na te volgen, maar het is even waar, dat het betrekkelijk falen van deze waardige pogingen om de teekenen van genezing voort te brengen, waarvan Christus Jezus zeide, dat zij degenen zouden volgen die gelooven, onweerlegbaar aantoonde, dat er iets ontbrak, hetzij aan de methode of aan de hoedanigheid dier pogingen. Wanneer dit falen eerlijk erkend, en het waarachtig verlangen gevoeld wordt om hierin verbetering te brengen, is er een stap in de goede richting gedaan, en dan is men gereed om een beteren weg ter verlossing te zoeken. Gewoonlijk wordt op dit keerpunt de hulp van Christian Science gezocht. Door deze Wetenschap leeren wij, zooals Mary Baker Eddy in „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" verklaart (blz. 306, 307): „De vader van alle menschelijke disharmonie was de Adam-droom, de diepe slaap, uit welken de begoocheling ontsproot, dat leven en intelligentie voortkomen uit en ingaan in de stof." Door de studie van dit leerboek wordt ook geleerd hoe, door het geleidelijke proces van Christelijk wetenschappelijk mentaal herstel, ieder individueel geestelijk wedergeboren kan worden en leeren zijn denken en zijn leven gelijkvormig te maken aan dat Gemoed, „hetwelk ook in Christus Jezus was."

In eene uitgegeven preek „Christian Healing" genaamd, vestigt Mrs. Eddy de aandacht op Jezus' methode om beide zonde en ziekte te behandelen, en toont zij aan hoe hij in staat was de goddelijke gelijkenis te demonstreeren. Op bladzijde 17 schrijft zij: „Liefde maakt den geestelijken mensch, wellust maakt den stoffelijken zoogenaamden mensch, en God maakte alles wat gemaakt is; derhalve zijn de zoogenaamde stoffelijke mensch en de persoonlijke zinnen, met al hunne getuigenissen van zonde, ziekte en dood slechts een droom,—zij zijn niet de werkelijkheden van het leven; en dat zullen wij allen gewaar worden als wij ontwaken tot het onderscheiden van Zijne gelijkenis." Mrs. Eddy grondt al hare leeringen op het gezag van den Bijbel, en zoo toont zij aan dat de werkelijke mensch nimmer de aanspraak op zijn goddelijk geboorterecht verloren heeft, en dat hij voortgaat Gods heerschappij te weerspiegelen. Zooals zij herhaaldelijk in het licht heeft gesteld, moet de mensch deze waarheden beter leeren begrijpen en met meer volharding er aanspraak op maken en ze demonstreeren.

De toepassing van Christian Science, beginnend met het erkennen van God als de eenige oorzaak en schepper, weerlegt dat het veronderstelde bestaan van het kwaad, in zijne onderscheidene vormen, noodzakelijk, wettig of wezenlijk zou zijn. Wanneer dit metaphysische systeem geestelijk verstaan en nauwgezet toegepast wordt, zijn de heilzame gevolgen het beste bewijs voor den waren oorsprong en aard ervan. Een ieder, die geduldig en oprecht volhardt, kan eene bewijsbare kennis van Christian Science verkrijgen, want zij behoeft slechts gezaaid te worden in een eerlijk hart, en vereischt geen speciale talenten of geleerdheid.

Elke ernstige poging om zonde te overwinnen of om boven de euvelen uit te stijgen, waaraan het vleesch gezegd wordt onderhevig te zijn, is derhalve een stap tot de demonstratie van den mensch in de goddelijke gelijkenis. Het proces van geestelijke wedergeboorte wordt meer vruchtbaar, naarmate Christian Science beter begrepen en bestendiger toegepast wordt. Naar verhouding dus, dat de verkeerde sterfelijke opvatting verbeterd wordt, moet een hoogeren zin van het bestaan te voorschijn treden, totdat Gods beeld en gelijkenis geopenbaard zal wezen in al zijne volmaaktheid.

Dit ideaal, door Mrs. Eddy ons voor oogen gesteld, is geenszins onbereikbaar, want de volmaaktheid van den geestelijken mensch is een feit, dat eenmaal algemeen verwezenlijkt en gedemonstreerd zal moeten worden. Door het geleidelijk begrijpen van deze groote waarheid en de dagelijksche toepassing ervan, worden wij geschraagd, zooals eertijds Mozes, van wien de Heilige Schrift zegt: „Hij hield zich vast, als ziende den Onzienlijke."

Men wende zich voor informatie aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Christian Science Uitgevers Genootschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Wings

There come to the flowers
In my garden
Butterflies, golden-spotted, tawny,
Blue-spangled and sulphur;
Glistening dragon-flies, zooming bumblebees,
Droning honey-bees.

Softly whirring comes
The vivid humming-bird,
Sipping, sipping, all day long.
At nightfall I hear the flutter of the
Luna's wings, as
She caresses the velvet cheek
Of the lily.

JEAN M. SNYDER.

The Likeness of God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Scriptures define man as the image and likeness of God, and they also declare that God gave man dominion over all the earth. Yet, in spite of his inalienable title to divine birthright, there has grown up a universal belief that man has fallen from grace and is now a weak and imperfect creature, subject to sin, disease, and death. Among the various remedies prescribed to alleviate this sad state of affairs, there have been developed certain well-known educational and religious systems designed for the enlightenment and betterment of mankind. The success of these systems has been greatly hampered, however, because of the common belief that man is material, which false belief permeates them all. This error has led to unnumbered mistakes, so that at this stage of the world's progress it is generally admitted that the goal of perfect manhood is practically unattainable.

In sublime contrast to this pessimistic outlook, however, there stands the bright and shining example of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, whom Christendom acknowledges as the Saviour of mankind. This Man of Galilee not only succeeded in overcoming the temptations of the world which assailed him and the ills of the flesh, but actually laid upon every one of his followers the imperative command, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

While it is true that the pages of history furnish abundant proofs of the unselfish and persistent attempts of noble men and women to follow both the teachings and the example of the Master, it is equally true that the comparative failure of these worthy efforts to reproduce the signs of healing which Christ Jesus said should follow them that believe, is inescapable evidence that something has been lacking, either in the method or in the manner of these efforts. When this failure is honestly recognized and a genuine desire to correct it is felt, a point of progress has been made, and one is then free to seek a better way of attaining salvation. It is usually at this juncture that the help of Christian Science is sought. Through this Science it is learned that, as Mary Baker Eddy declares in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 306, 307), "The parent of all human discord was the Adam-dream, the deep sleep, in which originated the delusion that life and intelligence proceeded from and passed into matter." Through the study of this textbook it is also learned how, through a gradual process of Christianly scientific mental readjustment, each individual can be spiritually born again, and can thus learn to conform his thinking and living to that Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus."

In a published sermon entitled "Christian Healing," Mrs. Eddy calls attention to Jesus' method of dealing with both sin and disease, and shows how he was able to demonstrate the divine likeness. On page 17 she writes, "Love makes the spiritual man, lust makes the material so-called man, and God made all that was made; therefore the so-called material man and these personal senses, with all their evidences of sin, sickness, and death, are but a dream,—they are not the realities of life; and we shall all learn this as we awake to behold His likeness." Mrs. Eddy bases all her teachings upon Scriptural authority, and thus she shows that the real man has never lost title to his divine birthright, and that he continues to reflect God's dominion. These facts, as she repeatedly points out, should be more fully understood and more insistently claimed and demonstrated.

The practice of Christian Science, starting as it does with God as the only cause and creator, disproves the supposed existence of evil in its various forms as either necessary, legitimate, or actual. The beneficial results of this metaphysical system, when spiritually understood and conscientiously applied, are the best evidence of its true origin and character. Anyone who patiently and sincerely perseveres can attain a demonstrable knowledge of Christian Science, for it requires only the soil of an honest and good heart, and calls for no special talent or scholarship.

Every earnest attempt, therefore, to overcome sin or to rise above the ills to which flesh is said to be heir, is a step toward the demonstration of man in the divine likeness. The process of spiritual regeneration becomes increasingly effective as Christian Science is better understood and more consistently applied. In proportion, therefore, as the false mortal concept is corrected, an improved sense of existence must continue to appear until God's image and likeness is revealed in all its perfection.

This ideal, as set forth by Mrs. Eddy, is by no means unattainable, for the spiritual man's perfection is a fact which must some day be universally realized and demonstrated. It is through the gradual understanding of this great truth and its daily application that we are sustained as was Moses of old, who, according to the Scriptures, "endured, as seeing him who is invisible."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Up Himmelbjerg

Himmelbjerg, or "Heaven's Mount," as it is literally translated into English, is in Jutland. It is not officially the highest point of Denmark, by a few feet, but it is beloved by every Dane, near and far, as the rendezvous for the first "Folkemode" (folk meeting) which led to the founding of the Constitution of Denmark by Frederik VII in 1848. The Constitution gave the people their freedom, and a part in the government of their country. So, in the summer months, and almost all the year, the visitors to Himmelbjerg, are many.

Trim little motor launches run between the town of Silkeborg, and down the one river of the country, the Gudena, which opens out into wide lakes, very similar to the Norfolk Broads of the east of England. Prosperous farmhouses, looking as if they had always been there, and pretty summer cottages and villas border the edges, for the Silkeborgers and Jutlanders love their river as much as their mountain. Almost every house has its own little pier, at which the boat stops, if required, while milk cans and parcels are taken on board.

There is a line of low hills, but the Himmelbjerg cannot be mistaken, although it is only five hundred feet in height, for a tower has been erected on its summit, to the memory of Frederik VII. From a distance it gives a distinctive touch, outlined against the sky, but many were the dissenting voices when it was erected!

It is a short, winding climb up the hill, but the panorama, outspread like a map of the land, makes it worth while. A softly rounded landscape, no sharp edges or points; nothing especially impressive. Woods, heather, lakes, fields and the same on the other side, all the way to Randers Fjord, where the Gudena empties itself. A higher hill than Himmelbjerg would be out of place among the surroundings! Bishop Grundtvig's grand old hymn, expresses the contented thought here:

"Far loftier heights on the earth may be seen
Than here, where to hills they are nearer;
Yet fair are the slopes by the hillside so green,
And these, to us Danes, are the dearer."

Stretches of purple heather, green beech trees and blue water roll away and merge into the horizon, and the wind sweeps over the platform at the summit of Himmelbjerg. To many a visitor recurs a memory of the Danish poet and writer, Steen Steensen Blicker, who was among the first of the speakers at the Folk meetings, and who has been called "the Sir Walter Scott" of Denmark. It is recorded of him that he was the "first Danish writer to find poetry in the peasant's hut." At a corner of the platform stands a roughly hewn stone, with a field lark carved upon it, and perched, to look as if it had just alighted there. This stone has been erected to the much-loved poet of Jutland, who encouraged the peasant industries.

Himmelbjerg belongs to the people, for the previous owner objected to so many patriotic feet tramping over his private property, which drew stern satire from Blicker's pen; but Christian VIII put an end to the difficulty by purchasing the property and presenting it to the people.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Milly-Molly-Mandy Keeps House

By JOYCE L. BRISLEY

ONCE upon a time Milly-Molly-Mandy was left one evening in the nice white cottage with the thatched roof, to keep house.

There was something called a political meeting being held in the next village (Milly-Molly-Mandy didn't know quite what that meant, but it was something to do with voting, which was something you had to do when you grew up), and Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunty all thought they ought to go to it.

Milly-Molly-Mandy said she would not mind one bit being left, especially if she could have little-friend-Susan in to keep her company.

So Mother said, "Very well, then, Milly-Molly-Mandy, we'll have little-friend-Susan in to keep you company. And you needn't open the door if anyone knocks, unless you know who it is. And I'll leave you out some supper, in case we may be a little late getting back."

Little-friend-Susan was only too pleased to come and spend the evening with Milly-Molly-Mandy. So after tea she came in; and then Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunty put on their hats and coats, and said good-by, and went off.

And Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan shut the door carefully after them—and there they were, keeping house all by themselves!

"What fun!" said little-friend-Susan. "What'll we do?"

"Well," said Milly-Molly-Mandy, "if we're housekeepers I think we ought to wear aprons."

Two Busy Housekeepers

So they each tied on one of Mother's aprons. And then little-friend-Susan said, "Now if we've got aprons on we ought to work." So Milly-Molly-Mandy fetched a dustpan and brush and swept up some crumbs from the floor; and little-friend-Susan folded the newspaper that was lying all anyhow by Grandpa's chair, and put it neatly on the shelf. And then they banged the cushions and straightened the chairs, feeling most housekeeperish.

Then little-friend-Susan looked at the plates of bread-and-dripping on the table, with the jug of milk and two little mugs. And she said, "What's that for?"

And Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "That's for our supper. But it isn't time to eat yet. Mother says we can warm the milk on the stove, if we like, in a saucepan."

"What fun!" said little-friend-Susan. "Then we'll be cooks. Couldn't we do something to the bread-and-dripping, too?"

So Milly-Molly-Mandy looked at the bread-and-dripping thoughtfully, and then she said, "We could toast it—at the fire!"

"Oh, yes!" said little-friend-Susan. And then she said, "Oughtn't we to begin doing it now?—it takes quite a long time to cook things." So Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "Let's!" and fetched a saucepan, and little-friend-Susan took up the jug of milk—and then—suddenly—"Bang-bang! BANG!" went the door-knocker, ever so loudly.

"Ooh!" said little-friend-Susan. "that did make me jump! I wonder who it is!"

"Ooh!" said Milly-Molly-Mandy. "We mustn't open the door unless we know. I wonder who it can be!"

So together they went to the door, and Milly-Molly-Mandy put her mouth to the letter-box, and said politely, "Please, who are you, please?"

Mr. Snooks

Nobody spoke for a moment; and then a funny sort of voice outside said very gruffly, "I'm Mr. Snooks."

And directly they heard that, Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan looked at each other and said both together—"It's Billy Blunt!" And they unlocked the door and pulled it open. And there was Billy Blunt grinning on the doorstep!

Milly-Molly-Mandy held the door wide for him to come in, and she said, "Did you think we didn't know you?" And little-friend-Susan said, "You did give us a jump!" And Billy Blunt came in, grinning all over his face.

"We're all alone," said Milly-Molly-Mandy. "We're keeping house."

"Look at our aprons," said little-friend-Susan. "We're going to cook our suppers."

"Come on," said Milly-Molly-Mandy, "and we'll give you some. May you stop?"

Billy Blunt let them pull him into the kitchen, and then he said he'd been Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunty as they went past the corn shop to the Cross Roads, and Mother had told him they were alone and that he could go and have a game with them if he liked. So he thought he'd come and give them a jump.

"Take your coat off, because it's hot in here," said Milly-Molly-Mandy. "Now we must get on with the cooking. Come on, Susan!"

So they put the milk into the saucepan on the back of the stove, and then they each took a piece of bread-and-dripping on a fork, to toast it. But it wasn't a very good "toasting fire" (or else there were too many people trying to toast at the same time!) Billy Blunt began to think it was rather long to wait, and he looked at the frying pan on the side of the stove (which Mother always cooked the breakfast bacon in), and said: "Why not put 'em in there, and fry 'em up?"

Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan thought that was a splendid idea, so they fried all the bread-and-dripping nice and brown (and it did smell good!) When they had it done there was just a little fat left in the pan, so they looked around for something else to cook.

"I'll go and see if there're any odd bits of bread in the bread-crock," said Milly-Molly-Mandy. "We must not cut any, because I'm not allowed to use the bread knife yet." So she went into the scullery to look, and there were one or two dry pieces in the bread-crock. But she found something else, and that was—a big basket of onions. Then Milly-Molly-Mandy gave a little squeal, because she had a good idea, and she took out a small onion (she knew she might, because they had lots, and Father grew them) and ran back into the kitchen.

And Billy-Blunt, with his scout's-knife, peeled it and sliced it into the pan (and the onion made him cry like anything!); and then Milly-Molly-Mandy fried it on the stove (and the onion made her cry like anything); and then little-friend-Susan, who didn't want to be out of any fun, stirred it up with her head well over the pan (and the onion made her cry like anything, too!—at least, she managed to get one small tear out).

And the onion smelt most delicious, all over the kitchen—only it would seem to cook all black or else not at all. But you can't think how good it tasted, spread on slices of fried bread! They all sat on the hearthrug before the fire, with plates on their laps and mugs by their sides and divided everything as evenly as possible. And they only wished there was more of everything (for of course Mother hadn't thought of Billy Blunt when she cut the bread-and-dripping).

When they had just finished the last crumb, the door opened and Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunty came in. And they all said together, "Whatever's all this smell of fried onions?"

So Milly-Molly-Mandy explained, and when Mother had looked at the frying pan to see that it wasn't burnt (and it wasn't), she only laughed and opened the window. And Father said, "Well, this smell makes me feel very hungry. Can't we have some fried onions for supper, too, Mother?"

Then, before Father took little-friend-Susan and Billy Blunt home, Mother gave them all a piece of currant cake to finish their supper with, and then she started frying a panful of onions for the grown-up supper.

And Milly-Molly-Mandy (when she had said good-by to little-friend-Susan and Billy Blunt) watched Mother very carefully, so that she should know how to fry properly, herself, next time she was left to keep house!

And It Did Smell Good!

The Shoe House

DOROTHY and Douglas, the twins, couldn't imagine what was in the big package the expressman brought Mother. It had come all the way from Paris and was a birthday gift from Aunt Elinor.

In the letter to Mother, Aunt Elinor said something about "souliers." As that was a French word that didn't help the twins in guessing. But when Mother unwrapped the big box, she called it "A Bootery"! She said "souliers" meant "shoes" in French.

Douglas said, "A Bootery is really a little house for shoes!"

"Almost like a doll house!" exclaimed Dorothy, "for the box has little rooms."

"One room for each pair of shoes," said Mother. "Isn't this a pretty shoe house? All lavender paper on the outside and flowered paper in each room."

"Let's make a shoe house for our shoes!" said Douglas to Dorothy.

"Let's each make one," answered Dorothy. "If you'll put partitions in, I'll paper your shoe house for you."

"I'll get you two wooden boxes," said Mother, and she found two that were just alike that had held apples in them. Then she hunted around for colored paper.

By the time Douglas had made six little rooms in the two shoe houses, Mother had found a lot of pretty paper. Some was flowered wall paper, and some was gay colored paper that had been back covers on advertising catalogues.

Dorothy had a ruler, pencil, pair of scissors and a tube of glue. "I am going to paper my shoe house with green and lavender flowered paper on the outside," she said. "And I think I'll use pink tissue paper to line my rooms."

"Won't that soon get soiled?" asked Mother.

"If it does," said Dorothy, "I'll put clean paper another color in after awhile. It's such fun to paper a shoe house!"

"See here," said Douglas, laying down the little saw he had been using from his toolbox. "I'd like to have every room in my shoe house a different color!" He picked out red, green, silver, orange, blue checked and tan papers.

"That's a good way to use the scraps," said Mother. "You could cover the outside of your shoe house with shiny oil cloth or cretonne, if you wanted to. They are easy to glue on."

"Each color," said Douglas, "means a certain pair of shoes." He watched Dorothy measure the rooms, rule and cut the paper to fit, and very carefully dab the glue around the edges of the back. Then he helped her glue these linings in. "The red room is for my felt bedroom slippers, the silver for my patent oxfords, the orange room for my brown shoes, the blue checked for my rubbers and the tan for my tennis shoes."

"You won't have to hunt any more on the closet floor," said Mother.

"Oh, let's fasten our shoe houses on a wall!" said Dorothy.

Douglas placed his shoe house horizontally, and Dorothy hers vertically, and they both enjoyed keeping them as neat and tidy as possible.

Using Christmas Cards

Mother was looking over her collection of Christmas cards.

"They're just too pretty to throw away," she said. "It seems as if they were prettier this year than ever before! And yet I can't keep them. I have to clear out my desk, and there simply isn't room for everything."

Jane joined her mother at her desk and agreed that the cards were lovely.

"This one with the camels, and this one with the fir trees!" she exclaimed. "Oh, don't throw them away! Why, they're pretty enough to frame!"

"But what would you do with them when you got them framed?" asked Mother.

"I don't know yet, but I think I'll find a use for them."

Jane selected six of the prettiest of her mother's cards, and the next time she went to the city she visited a 10-cent store and found some charming frames for them.

When they were framed, they did look pretty, and it was surprising how soon she found uses for them.

Mother went to spend the night with an old friend who had been confined to her room for some time.

"I wish I could think of something to take her," Mother commented as she was about to start.

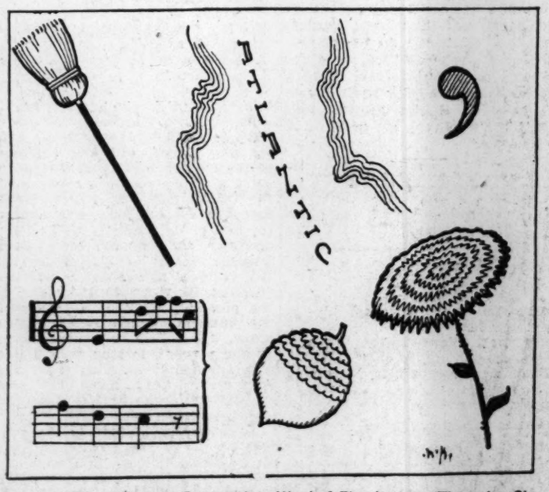
"Would you like to take her a couple of the framed Christmas cards?" suggested Jane. So two of the pictures furnished a little pleasure to a shut-in.

Jane's little cousin had a party, and Jane had bought a dainty handkerchief for her. "It looks rather lonesome," thought Jane as she wrapped it up. "I think I'll add a picture to keep it company."

Two more pictures went to a friend who was furnishing a summer bungalow in the country. And Jane kept the one with the fir trees on it.

So Jane's idea of framing the prettiest of Mother's Christmas cards proved a useful one.

Picture Puzzle



Each of These Pictures Represents a Word of Five Letters. There Are Six of Them. When You Have Written Them Down in Their Proper Order, the Second Letters, When Read Downward, Will Spell the Name of One of the First Flowers to Come Up and Bloom in the Spring.

How Charlie Scored

A True Story

WHEN my mother was a little girl living with her parents on a Kansas prairie farm, she had a horse that she loved very much.

Old Charlie couldn't be called a handsome animal, for his mane and tail were too scraggly, his coat too rough, and his back too broad for real beauty. But no finer, kinder horse could be found for miles around.

There was nothing Mother loved to do more than to climb up on his broad back, clutch his mane with her fat little hands and trot, at what seemed a break-neck speed across the prairies. How the wind whistled by her ears! And how the earth careened past!

And wise Old Charlie never jostled too hard or caught up short when Mother was with him. He never pushed when he nuzzled into her apron pocket for a hidden piece of sugar; he always stopped at just the right place for a picnic, and he stood, oh, so still while she dragged herself, clinging to his shaggy mane, to his comfortable back.

And then, Charlie grew old. The hard work of breaking a prairie farm, of drawing buggies and buckboards over rough roads, all had been his, and Grandfather felt that he deserved a rest. So Mother was told that Old Charlie was to be sent to the "rest farm," a place near by where just such horses as Charlie could spend the rest of their days in peace and quiet.

The Night Before

But much as she knew Charlie deserved it, Mother couldn't bear the idea of losing her playmate.

To take Old Charlie's place, Grandfather had brought home a prancing new horse, called Pony Frank. But in spite of his flashing eyes, his glossy coat, and his frisking ways, Mother's heart remained stanch to Old Charlie. She wished, with all the strength of her five years, that he could stay on the farm forever and forever.

And then, the night before Old Charlie was to be sent away, something happened.

The whole family, from Father down to baby Florence, were invited to a Spelling Bee at the Lone Star schoolhouse. And because it was only a two-mile drive, with just one shallow creek to ford, Grandfather decided to use Charlie with Pony Frank, since the new horse was unfamiliar with the road.

Mother watched Grandfather fasten Pony Frank and Old Charlie into the shafts. And Old Charlie seemed to look at her, with his kind gray eyes as if to tell her not to mind a bit because he knew it was all right.

At last the three children were tucked snugly under the huge buffalo robes in the back of the wagon, safe from the wild April wind that roared and whistled over the prairie. Grandfather and Grandmother were wrapped in heavy coats on the high front seat, and if it hadn't been for the dark clouds that shadowed the western sky, the late afternoon would have been a fine time to bump across the roads. The little folks loved to sing, holding one note, because every bump they went over would make their voices bounce, and there was no telling what kind of a song would come out.

To Lone Star Schoolhouse

So they "AaaaaAAAaaaaaAA-d" their way to the Lone Star Schoolhouse that was already blazing with light and ringing with the voices of their neighbors.

They were still glowing with the pleasant time they had had when they started for home. But instead of the clear sky and the twinkling stars they had expected, they were surprised to find a spring rain in full progress, the kind of rain that falls in sheets and soaks everything, even little boys and girls tucked safely away in buffalo robes.

Hitching Pony Frank and Old Charlie to the wagon, Grandfather made short work of heading toward home. In spite of the rain, Blanche, Archie and Bess (who was Mother) were soon cozily telling stories to each other in their buffalo robe tent when all of a sudden the wagon stopped abruptly.

They heard Grandfather calling to the horses.

"Get up there, Charlie! Hup, Frank! Across the ford!"

Archie, peeping over the wagon side, could see little. The night had turned inky black. The rain spattered on his eyelids so that he had to blink. But he did know that they were at the ford, a short way from home.

They always liked to cross the ford, because the little creek was cradled at the bottom of two steep banks, and it was such fun to feel the wagon tip as the horses began the descent into the shallow creek bed; then rush down the incline and splash into the few inches of water at the bottom; and then to feel the wagon tip the other way as the horses caught a foothold on the opposite bank, and dragged the wagon, rattling and swaying, to level ground.

But tonight, something seemed different.

They could see that Pony Frank was tugging at the reins, trying to push ahead. But what was the matter with Old Charlie? Instead of lunging forward, carrying his half of the load, he had braced his old legs and refused to budge!

With lightning swiftness, Mother knew that Charlie sensed a change somewhere—in the road or the creek. He had crossed that creek too many times with her on his back to balk without reason now. And Grandfather must have sensed it, too. For he quietly put his foot on the wheel hub, sprang to the ground, and disappeared into the darkness.

There was a few minutes of quiet, broken only by the sucking of his boots in the mud—then a short exclamation, and Grandfather's face again appeared before the wagon—by Charlie, whose bridle he clasped, whose head he stroked, whose flanks he patted.

Then he turned to the others in the wagon and said simply, "The creek is bank-full of water! There must have been a cloud burst up the stream. The banks are so full that the water made no sound!"

Old Charlie only blinked his wise gray eyes and switched the scraggly tail. But needless to say, he never left the McPhail farm as long as he lived!

We Three

When riding Grey Beauty
O'er bracken and heather,
We three ride like one,
For we stick together.

So Mummies and Daddies,
Please don't take affright,
Grey Beauty is willing,
And we are all right.

Away then, away then,
O'er bracken and heather,
To finish the journey
We MUST stick together.

Robert E. Key.

A Lunch Counter for the Birds

WOULDN'T it be fun to make a lunch counter for your little feathered friends and then watch them while they come to eat their dinner at it? By doing so you will not only be getting pleasure yourself, but you will be helping the birds who have a hard time finding enough food when all the fields are bare.

A large cardboard box lid is just the thing for your bird lunch counter. Remove the part that stands up from the flat surface on one side, but leave this edge around the other three sides. It will keep the crumbs and other dainties that you give the birds from blowing away.

After you have put crumbs, bits of suet or other food on the birds' lunch counter, put it outside of the window with the flat edge toward you and pull the window down tightly on this edge so that it will be held there in place.

The birds will soon find their lunch counter and will come time and again if you keep putting it out filled with goodies for them.

If there is a thin curtain over the window you can watch them through it and see all that is going on. The birds will not then be so easily frightened away by any movement they might spy in the room through an uncurtained window pane.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Mail Bag

Fair Lawn, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

We live in a new development called Radburn, but the town itself is called Fair Lawn.

I have a brother who is 10 years old today. I am fixing the supper tonight as my contribution. Sometimes I go to a friend's house and we fix the supper together.

We take the Monitor regularly and I enjoy the Mail Bag very much. I should like to correspond with a girl about my age in Canada. I am 11 years old. My brother had a trip to Canada and visited Evangeline's village. That is why I have a special interest in it. Betty Lee H.

[You are like Milly-Molly-Mandy—quite a little housekeeper, Betty Lee! —Ed.]

Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Editor:

I have a little kitten and his name is Gammy. My aunt brought him to me from the country. He has been to school with me twice. I have some little victrola records that I take to school sometimes. This winter, I saw my first big snow, and made a big snow man, so I liked the stories of Snubs and Scroggins and the animal stories in the snow.

I am 7 years old, and am in the second grade. I like school. Sometimes I can work the puzzles in the Monitor.

With love to you from
Herbert McA.

Twisp, Washington

Dear Editor:

We have had the Monitor in our family ever since I can remember and should miss it very much if it failed to come. I like everything on the Children's Page including Snubs, Waddles, the puzzles and the stories.

I was born in Fairbanks, Alaska, and when I was very small, I went to Christian Science Sunday School with my older brother and sister. In Twisp where we are now, there is no Christian Science Sunday School, so we have our Sunday School at home.

This part of Washington is known for its wonderful apples. It is also a dairying country. There is a creamery in this town and it is very interesting to watch them make butter.

Just now there is much snow on the ground and many are enjoying coasting and skiing. Our house is near the Twisp River, a tributary of the Methow River which flows into the Columbia and in the summer we go swimming every day. Not far away is the Chelan National Forest. Last summer there were many fires there and my brother, who is only 16 was one of the volunteer fire fighters. I am 11 years old.

Carol G.

La Grand, Oregon

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have sent to the Mail Bag. The snow is 6 inches deep here and the drifts are four or five feet deep.

I have a black dog, his name is Prince, and he is a shepherd dog. I enjoy the Monitor very much. I like Waddles and Snubs and also the puzzles. I am 9 years old, and live in the country. Clyde K. Jr.

Reading, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I read the stories and the Mail Bag in The Christian Science Monitor. I like animals but I now have only a tame white rat named Billy. I am collecting stamps and have several hundred. If someone wants me to help them, I shall be glad to do so. I have gained two friends through the Mail Bag and should like to correspond with girls anywhere. I am 10 years old.

Mary Louise S.

Montclair, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I hope someone answers it. We live in a big house on a corner. We have a dog named Pal. He is a police dog. I am very much interested in stamps. I should like to correspond with any boy in Athens, Greece. I am 9 years old.

Donald B.

Tucson, Arizona

Dear Editor:

I have been wishing to write to the Mail Bag but just could not make up my mind to do so.

I live in the city of Tucson which is called "The Sunshine City of the West." Our town is growing right up with the other cities too.

I have some pets, a duck called Skippy, a guinea-pig called Susie, and a dog called Spitz. I am 12 and in the seventh grade, and should like to have a correspondent about my age in the United States.

I was born in Arizona and am a daughter of Arizona. With much love to all Mail Baggers and readers of the Monitor. Pearl H.

Newport, Rhode Island

Dear Editor:

I have decided to write to the Mail Bag, too, after seeing so many letters published in the Monitor.

I live in Newport, Rhode Island, which is a summer resort. It is only a small place but very popular.

Thank you ever so much for forwarding all the letters I have sent in. I have a little cocker spaniel who wrote to Beauty Warwick in England. She is so gentle that I can take her food away from her and she will not snap. I hope you will publish my letter, but perhaps I mustn't expect too much. I am 11 years old and in the eighth grade. I should like to hear from any girl anywhere between the ages of 11 and 14. Faith W.

[Faith should expect a good deal. Don't you think so, Faith?—Ed.]

Twin Falls, Idaho

Dear Editor:

I live in Twin Falls near the highest cantilever bridge in the world. It is across Snake River and is 476 ft. above the water and is 1400 ft. long.

I am 9 years old and in the 4A grade. I like the stories in the Monitor very much, especially Milly-Molly-Mandy. I should like to hear from girls anywhere. Some time we hope to go to the Hawaiian Islands, so I should be especially glad to hear from a little girl living there.

Jean J.

Whittier, California

Dear Editor:

I like to read the letters in the Mail Bag. I am 8 years old and am in the third grade. I stayed a week at the beach and learned to swim. I am collecting stamps and should like to hear from children in foreign countries. How can I get the addresses of the children who write to the Mail Bag? Phyllis McC.

[Read the rules at the end of the Mail Bag, Phyllis.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Robert B., Burlington, Iowa.—Exchange stamps.
Wanda O. (9), Gibson City, Ill.
Norma L. (9), Bakersfield, Calif.
Maxine S. (9), Aberdeen, S. Dak.
Wilma L. (11), Swampscott, Mass.—From Girl Scouts.
Mary H. (11), Hollister, Calif.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

Kohahna for Girls
In the North Woods on Lake Michigan
Land and water sports. Riding. Nature Study. Crafts. Dramatics. Dancing. Tutoring, if desired. Booklet.
Mrs. Maude Beals Turner
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This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor

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Camp for Boys Sangamon
Camping on a Vermont farm you'll like riding, swimming, and shop work. Brownie Camp, 6-9 years. Young Pioneers, 10-13. Booklet. Fee $200. Mr. and Mrs. Leone E. Smith, Pittsford, Vt. "Winter Camp too."

Leelanau for Boys
"A Character Building Camp"
Tenth Season July 6-August 29
All land and water sports, horseback riding, boat building, aircraft, nature study. Tutoring optional.
WM. BEALS, Director GLEN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
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Send for the PLAYSKOOL "Get Acquainted" Package. It contains the booklet, "Pre-school Training in the Home"; a PLAYSKOOL Animal Cut-out Lesson, and sample KnoWood Study. Also complete information on all Institute products founded on the basic PLAYSKOOL idea—"Learning While Playing."
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—the "key" product of PLAYSKOOL Institute, consists of approved educational play material housed in an attractive, sturdily built, child's desk. PLAYSKOOL Playing is Pre-schooling.
Mail This Coupon With 25¢ for the "Get Acquainted Package".
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Gentlemen: I enclose herewith 25 cents for which please send me PLAYSKOOL "Get Acquainted Package". CS
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Clever cutouts for children from 8 to 80.
A JOLLY BOOK WITH VERSES MANY; ILLUSTRATIONS THERE ARE NOT ANY! YOU DO THESE TO SUIT YOUR TASTE, USING MAGAZINE PICTURES AND PASTE.
Sent prepaid everywhere for sixty cents.
Address HELEN LEE, Box 143, NORTH LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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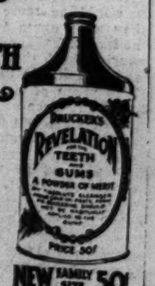
Why Fifteen Thousand Dentists and Many Hundred Thousand Grown Folks Use
REVELATION TOOTH POWDER
BECAUSE it cleans your teeth without grit and makes your mouth sweet and clean.
Remember this and ask your own dentist and parents to let you use Revelation Tooth Powder—If you are not already using it.
35c and 50c sizes sold everywhere.


NEW FAMILY SIZE 50¢

RADIO INQUIRY TURNS ON ISSUE OF R. C. A. 'TRUST'

Link Sought With I. T. & T. Believed to Be Blocked—Board at Variance

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Concrete and immediate results of the most far-reaching character have been achieved by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which has concluded the first phase of its investigation of the radio and communications industries:

1. As a result of its inquiry the Department of Justice has spurred on its own investigation of the activities of the Radio Corporation of America, and will bring in a decision under the antitrust law within a few weeks.

2. Testimony delivered by the heads of the principal American communications companies has been of a character practically to make impossible the proposed merger of the R. C. A. and the International Telephone & Telegraph communications systems, in the view of observers here.

3. A wide-open breach within the Federal Radio Commission's membership has been brought into the open, making it doubtful if Maj.-Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, commonly believed to have been slated for the job of chairman, can be named to that post, if indeed he can be reconfirmed by the Senate.

The committee will now proceed to an investigation of the Federal Power Commission, with the prospect that new machinery will be set up to handle decisions on vast power projects which it is charged are delayed or decided too hastily.

The congressional investigation has unquestionably urged the Department of Justice to take up the long-delayed R. C. A. antitrust case which has dragged on for years. According to John L. O'Brian, assistant to the Attorney-General, the Federal Trade Commission first studied the matter in 1923. From 1924 for the next five years it conducted a formal inquiry, and finally threw the whole matter out Dec. 19, 1928, on the ground that it "was without jurisdiction to investigate violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act." Mr. O'Brian has now assured the committee that this fundamental matter will be speedily decided one way or the other by the Department of Justice, within at least a month.

Merger Probably Defeated

The second aspect of the committee's inquiry relates to the proposed R. C. A.-I. T. T. communications merger. Owen D. Young and Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord of R. C. A., and Sostenes Behn and Clarence H. Mackay of the I. T. T. and the Postal Telegraph testified in favor of it; Newcomb Carlton of Western Union and Walter S. Gifford, head of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company opposed it. In brief, this boiled down to whether the recent British merger of radio and cable facilities has forced a situation where American communications companies must themselves combine as a measure of self-defense.

The ridicule of this contention by Mr. Carlton and Mr. Gifford has probably quashed the scheme. This result is the more likely because of constant testimony given to the committee by other witnesses of the alleged monopolistic character of R. C. A. in different fields. Ellery W. Stone, head of the Kolster Radio Company, and B. J. Grigsby, of the Grigsby-Grunow Company, manufacturers of receiving sets, denounced the cross-licensing patent monopoly which R. C. A.'s affiliated corporations have set up, declaring the company and its affiliates including General Electric, Westinghouse and the others are "terrorizing" the industry.

The heads of various communications companies told of onerous contacts imposed by R. C. A. for the transmitting equipment of which it holds the monopoly, while officials from city police departments testified that they were unable to get short-wave radio transmitters without paying exorbitant R. C. A. prices.

All this testimony has made the prospects of a further aggrandizement of radio communications involving R. C. A. extremely remote, it is generally believed here.

Allocation of Channels

In the third instance, the Federal Radio Commission itself has been involved by the inquiry. The life of the commission expires Feb. 23, and its members must be reappointed. The committee's interrogation brought out that R. C. A. and its owned or affiliated companies have gained a dominant position on the air through the grant of radiocasting channels through the commission. Through ownership of stations, or through chain programs, the R. C. A. group uses 25 out of a total of 40 cleared channels, in addition to 50 other regional channels.

The committee also brought out the remarkable manner in which Thad H. Brown, erstwhile Republican politician in Ohio, received the job of general counsel on the Radio Commission through the intervention of General Saltzman. The latter testified that he went to Lawrence Richey, White House secretary, who proposed Mr. Brown's name. The latter was installed over the protest of Judge Eugene O. Sykes, member of the commission, and Judge Ira E. Robinson, chairman, who had not been informed of the matter till a special meeting was called.

Results of the committee's investigation of the Federal Power Commission are expected to be not less far-reaching than those dealing with communications. It is proposed to set up an entirely new authority to supplant the present commission.

Huge sums are involved in the power question, which vitally affects the public utility companies of the Nation. Differences known to exist within the present commission over the system of accounting will be aired. As in the case of the communications inquiry, the new inquiry will be constructive in character and will be followed by legislation designed to keep the law in step with changing, complex and technical developments in important fields.

RESERVE BANKS FIND MEMBERS ARE HAMPERED

Trend in Corporate Financing Cuts Supply of Paper Eligible Against Loans

"Large corporations no longer finance themselves through loans to the extent they formerly did, but are showing a tendency more and more to finance themselves by issuing securities," says W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, in the current issue of the American Bankers' Association Journal. "This has resulted in a marked decline in percentage of eligible paper held by member banks," he continues. "But for the fact that most member banks are holders of government bonds and treasury notes and certificates, it would be impossible for the Federal Reserve System in times of stress to give many of them needed accommodation.

"As Reserve banks pay no interest on Reserve deposits of member banks, many medium sized and smaller banks have been figuring on the interest they would receive were these balances held by some correspondent bank or banks, and have been charging this loss of interest as an expense of membership in the system.

"The Federal Reserve Act in original form did not permit Reserve banks to make advances to member banks on their notes secured by government obligations. This authority was given in the act of June 21, 1917. This amendment, it is true, was a war measure, but it is none the less probable that should it be repealed a number of large banks would withdraw from the system for the reason that their holdings of commercial paper would not be sufficiently large to enable them to get needed accommodation from a Reserve bank in times of stress.

UNION OIL CO. OF CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES—Union Oil Company of California and owned companies for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, show net of $15,019,635 after interest, federal taxes, depreciation and depletion, equivalent to $3.56 a share (par $25) on 4,215,953 shares, compared with $11,101,953 or $2.92 a share on 3,795,057 shares in 1928.

NEW YORK CURB

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
1 Aero Sup B	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Ainsworth Mfg	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 Ala Gt So	124	124	124
9 Allegheny Gas	7½	7½	7½
1 Allied Mills	14½	14½	14½
62 Allied P & L	52	49⅝	51
2 Allied P & L pf	49	48⅞	49
2 Allied P & L 1pf	82	81¾	82
1 Alum Co Am	324	324	324
1 Am Brit&Cont	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Am Cit P&L A	42	42¾	43
10 Am Cit P&L B	20	19¾	19⅞
4 Am Com Pow A	26⅜	26¼	26¼
1 Am Com P opt war	4¾	4¾	4⅝
6 Am Cont Oilfields	⅞	⅞	⅞
36 Am Cyan B	27⅝	27	27⅝
7 Am Dept Stores	5⅝	5½	5⅝
2 Am Equities	17¼	17	17
8 Am & Fgn Pow w	70⅛	70	70
10 Am Gas & El	138	136½	136⅛
2 Am Invest B	13⅛	13	13
1 Am Mfg	52	52	52
7 Am Maracaibo	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3 Am Nat Gas	9½	9¼	9¼
2 Am Salamandra	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
117 Am Superpower	29½	29	29⅜
1 Am Superpow 1 pf	97	97	97
1 Am Yvette new	6	6	6
2 Anchor Post Fence	14	13¾	13
2 Arizona Globe	⅛	⅛	⅛
5 Arkansas Nat Gas	13½	13¼	13¼
36 Arkansas N G A	13	12⅝	12⅝
12 Art Met Wks	26¼	25⅝	25⅝
2 Asso Dye & Print	3¼	3	3
3 Asso El Ind Ltd	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
26 As Gas&El A	46¼	46¼	46⅛
5 As Gas&El deb rts	9⅞	9½	9⅝
2 Assoc Laun	1⅞	1¼	1¼
1 Atl Cst Fish	26	26	26
2 Atl Fruit & Sug	¼	¼	¼
5 Atl Secur Corp	20	20	20
3 Atlas Plywood	23⅞	23¾	23⅞
6 Autop V M cvprpf	15½	15	15½
18 Auto Mus Inst A	14⅝	14½	14⅝
100 Aviation Credit	14	14	14
B			
1 Blaw Knox	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜
27 Blue Ridge	9⅝	9¼	9¼
15 Bluge Rdge cvt pf	40	40¼	40¼
2 Blumenthal	33½	33⅜	33⅛
5 Brazil Tr&Lt	47⅜	47	47⅛
5 Brill B	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
3 Buff N & E pw pf	25¾	25⅝	25⅝
1 Burco cv pf	40	40	40
1 Bwana M'Kubua	5¼	5¼	5¼
C			
9 CAM Co vtc	1½	1½	1½
30 Can Mar Wireless	2¾	2½	2¾
359 Can Pac Ry new	58	57	57
8 Carib Syn	1	1	1
2 Celanese Crp Am	28	27⅝	28
2 Celanese 1 pf	82½	82½	82½
18 Cent PSer A	37	37	37
7 Cen&SW Util	28¼	28	28¼
12 Cen States Elec	25	24⅞	25
2 Chain Stores Stk	15	14½	15
41 Ches & Ohio n	61	59¾	59¾
120 Cities Service	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞
1 Cities Serv pf	88½	88½	88½
3 Clev Elec Illum	73	73	73
7 Cleve Tractor	26⅞	26½	26⅞
3 Colgate Palmolive	55⅞	55½	55⅞
29 Colon Oil	8⅛	7⅞	8
1 Comwith Pw pf	99	99	99
228 Comith & So war	6	5½	6
23 Comw & So 6% pf	100	98¾	98¾
1 Comstock Tunnel	¾	¾	¾
4 Cons Cop M in	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Cons Dairy Prod	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
3 Cons Gas & El Blt	104⅞	104¼	104⅛
28 Cons G & El rts	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2 Cons Gas Util A	29	28¾	29
3 Cons Instrument	4⅞	4¾	4¾
14 Cons Laundries	14	13¾	13¾
6 Cord Corp	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
20 Cortez Silver	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Creole Pet	6½	6½	6½
3 Cresson Gold	⅞	⅞	⅞
17 Crocker & Wheelr	22¾	22	22¾
73 Crockr & W rts	1⅞	1¼	1⅞
1 Curtiss Airp ctfs	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
35 Curtiss Wri war	2½	2¼	2½
5 Cusi Mex	2	2	2
D			
2 Davenport Hosiery	19	19	19
2 Dayton Airplane	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
2 Deere & Co new	126⅜	126⅛	126⅜
3 De Forest Radio	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1 Detroit Aircraft	6	6	6
10 Dolores Esper	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Douglas Aircraft	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2 Driver Harris	55	55	55
15 Dubilier Condenser	11¼	10⅝	11
†150 Duke Power	185¾	180	180
E			
4 Eastern Util	14¼	14	14
5 Elsler Elec	17⅝	17	17⅛
91 El Bond & Share	96⅝	95⅜	95½
1 do pf	105¾	105¼	105¼
8 El Pow Assoc	31½	31⅛	31⅛
2 do A	29	28⅞	28⅞
2 Electric Share	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
1 do pf	97¼	97¼	97¼
7 Empire Pow	55	51	55
5 Emp Pub Ser A	22	21	22
9 Eng Gold Mines	2	1⅞	1⅞
3 Eng Pub Ser war	26	25½	26
10 Evans Wallo Lead	4	4	4
55 European Elec A	18½	18⅜	18½
F			
1 Fabrics Finishing	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
8 Fageol Motors	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜
1 Fed Metals (1½g)	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
4 Flat deb rts	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Flintkote (4)	26½	26½	26½
2 Fokker Aircraft	17⅝	17½	17½
6 FordMotCanada A	30¼	30	30
10 Ford Motor Ltd	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
2 Foremost Dairy	9	9	9
3 Fourth Natl Inv	39⅞	39⅜	39⅜
104 Fox Theatre A	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛
G			
1 GarlockPack (1.20)	26	26	26
15 Gen Bak	3⅝	3½	3½
8 Gen Bak pf (6)	43⅞	43⅝	43¾
1 GenElecLtdrg(⅔)	11¾	11¾	11¾
59 Gen Gas & El A	15½	14⅝	15⅝
1 Gen Lefr Sh	8	8	8
2 Gen Real & Ut	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
1 Gen Real &U pf	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
5 Gerrard Co	20⅛	20	20
1 Gilbert Co pf	43½	43½	43½
2 Gleaner CH Nu	27½	27½	27½
3 Globe Under	16¾	16	16
3 Gold Coin	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Gold Seal Elec	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
24 Golden Cen M	6⅞	6X	6⅝
20 Goldfield Con	1½	1½	1½
10 Goldman Sachs	40¼	39¾	39¾
13 Gotham Knit	3½	3	3⅛
†40 Gt A&P non-v	245	245	245
2 Groc Stor Pr vtc	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Ground Grip	25	25	25
9 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	136½	135	136
H			
1 Hazeltine	21	21	21
2 Hollinger G M	5½	5⅜	5½
36 Hudson Bay M&S	13⅝	13	13⅛
21 Humble & R	87½	85½	86½
17 Huyler St Del	8	8	8
6 Hydro El Serv	41¾	41¾	41¾
4 Hygrade Food	12¼	12	12
I			
†150 Ill Pipe Line	309¾	308¼	308¼
1 Imp Oil Can new	24¾	24¾	24¾
12 Ind Ter Illum	34¾	34¾	34¾
1 Ind Pipe Line	40	40	40
1 Ind Pin ctf	21	21	21
13 Insull Util L	71	70	70
†50 Insull Util 2pf	98	98	98
1 Insurance Sec	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
3 Intercoast Tr	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
3 Intercon Pet	1	1	1
5 Internat Pet	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
2 Inter Prod	6½	6½	6½
1 Inter Sal Raz B	12¾	12¾	12¾
4 Inter Super A	33⅝	33	33⅛
3 Inter Util B	11⅜	10¾	10¾
7 Inter Util war	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 Inter Equities	12	11	11⅝
19 Ital Superpow A	16⅛	15¾	16⅛
4 Ital Super deb rts	8¾	8½	8½
K			
10 Kirby Pet	2½	2¼	2½
1 Kolster Brandes	⅞	⅞	⅞
L			
7 Lacka Sec	42½	42⅛	42½
2 Lefcourt Realty	21⅞	21¾	21⅞
7 Lehman Crp	87	86	86
10 Leonard Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Lib McN & Lib	18¾	18¾	18¾
2 Loew's war	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1 Loew's deb rts	26¼	26¼	26¼
4 Long Is Light	51	50	50⅞
20 †Long Is Lt pf	110½	110½	110½
1 Louis L&E	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
M			
1 MacMarr Stores	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
2 Magdalena Syndic	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Marconi Int Mar	10⅜	10¼	10¼
21 Marine Midland	40⅝	39⅝	40
50 †Maryld Casualty	92	92	92
4 Marland of Mexico	1	1	1
1 Massey Harris	29½	29½	29½
51 Mavis Bot Co	1⅜	1¼	1¼
2 Mergenthaler Co	107	107	107
2 Mesabi Iron	2	2	2
4 Metro Ch Stores	26	25½	25½
26 Mid Wst Ut n(8P)	34⅝	33½	33½
10 Mid W U A war	4	4	4⅛
5 Mid W Ut B war	7¼	7	7⅛
16 Mid Unit (1½s'f)	29¼	26½	28⅝
15 Mo Kan Pipe Li	22⅞	21⅞	22
2 Mount G O (.08)	½	½	½
N			
12 Nachman Spg (3)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
3 Nat Am Co (2)	8¾	8½	8⅝
1 Nat Aviation	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 Nat El P A (1.80)	35	35	35
1 Nat Fd Pr B (2f)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
9 Nat Fuel&Gas (1)	35½	32⅝	32⅝
10 Nat Invest	17⅞	17½	17½
4 Nat Pub S A (1.60)	24½	24⅛	24⅛
1 Nat Rub Mach	19	19	19
3 Nat Sugar Ref NJ	31⅜	30½	30½
1 National Trans	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Nehi Corp	22	22	22
2 Newmont Mining	120¼	120¼	120½
2 New York Invest	26⅞	26½	26⅞
1 NY Rio & Buen Al	10½	10½	10⅝
25 Niagara Hud Po	15⅜	15	15⅛
19 Niag Hu PA war	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Niag Shrs of Md	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
4 Niles Bem Pond	36⅝	36½	36½
6 Noranda Mines	42¾	42⅜	42⅜
4 No Am Aviation	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 No Am Util Sec	8½	8½	8½

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, FEB. 11

Stage and Screen

"Hit the Deck" (Radio Keith Orpheum—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Program carrying the story of "Hit the Deck," directly from the decks of the U. S. S. Pensacola now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, using talent from the Pensacola crew. Graham McNamee announcing, and Leo Reisman's orchestra. 10:30.

"Radio-vue" (Publix—CBS transcontinental). Regular weekly after theater performance for the radio audience, following the regular show, at the Paramount Theater, Brooklyn. 11:30.

Rhythmic Music

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). Two Lopez arrangements of "Scheherazade" and "Liebestraum," also "Singin' in the Bathtub" as piano solo by Mr. Lopez. 8.

Rodgers and Hart Program (Continental WEAF Chain transcontinental). Mr. Rodgers, old in the song game, at 27, and Mr. Hart are called the "Broadway Gilbert and Sullivan." The Bakers' trio and orchestra with Mr. Rodgers at the piano will run through all the shows from "Fly With Me," written for the Columbia University varsity show in 1920, through to "Simple Simon," now starring Ed Wynn. These include "Connecticut Yankee," "Peggy Ann," "Heads Up," "Spring Is Here," "Dearest Enemy," all containing many songs that writers call "naturals" since they "go over" without any "plugging." 9:30.

Smith Ballew and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). 10:30.

Will Osbourne and his orchestra (CBS transcontinental). From a Manhattan hotel. 11.

Phil Spitalny's Musie (WEAF Chain). Likewise from Manhattan hotel. 11:30.

Recital

"He Knew Lincoln" (Eveready-WEAF Chain transcontinental). This is an Eveready "annual" always repeated by popular request. Ida Tarbell's sketch of the great emancipator, read by Edgar White Burrell, well-known lecturer. 9.

Vocal and Instrumental

Richard Maxwell, tenor; women's octet; string quartet (WEAF Chain)—Program suggestive of the brisk days of autumn in "Songs of the Seasons" period. 8.

Brahms Quartet: Concert Orchestra (Libby-WJZ Chain transcontinental). All-French program. A group of three French folk songs by the singers of four young ladies, followed by Debussy's "Moonlight" and "La Bolteuse," closing with interludes from Planquette's "Chimes of Normandy." Familiar works of Bizet, Rameau, Saint-Saens and Boisdeffre by orchestra. 8:30.

"The Lonesome Cowboy" (WEAF Chain). Who is John White. Concert orchestra directed by George Dilworth to fill program spaces. 8:30.

Mixed Chorus; Concert Orchestra (Westinghouse-WJZ Chain transcontinental). "Salute" to allied industries by a great electrical company. 10.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Beethoven's overture "Prometheus," based on legend to Prometheus, who brought fire to earth, dedicated to Thomas Edison, opens a more or less commemorative program. 6.

Savannah Liners' Orchestra, Harold Sanford, conductor (Ocean Steamship-WJZ, WBZ). Featuring several characteristic bits. 6:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Auber's overture to "The Bronze Horse," a Chinese story, opens Mozart's "Don Juan" music, Luigini's "Ballet Egyptien," ballads to close. 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Hiawatha" (CBS transcontinental) "Dusty Pages" period. 6.

"American Home Banquet" (American Radiator-WEAF Chain). Presenting Charles Lamb, essayist; Daniel Boone, pioneer, and Lydia Maria Child, author. 6:30.

"Red Jacket" (Carborundum-CBS). A famous orator, counselor and truly great character of the Iroquois Indian tribe. Music by the Carborundum Band. 7.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent-WJZ Chain) 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Socony Land Sketch (Standard-WEAF Chain) New England history. 7:30.

"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar-CBS transcontinental) The flimsy structure of a perfect domestic alibi. 10.

"Harbor Lights" (WEAF Chain transcontinental) Reminiscences of an old sea captain, skipper of a Hudson River ferryboat. 10.

Characteristic Music

"Neapolitan Nights" (WJZ Chain) Italian music by Italian vocal and instrumental group. 9:30.

Organ Recital

Lew. White (WJZ Chain) All-Southern program. 7:30.

Popular Vocal

Landt Trio; Howard White, pianist (WJZ Chain). Fifteen minutes. 7:15.

Educational

American School of the Air (CBS-Grigsby-Grunow-CBS transcontinental) Second dramatic sketch in Tuesday afternoon series entitled "Makers of American History" will concern itself with Sir Walter Raleigh. 2:30.

"Distinctive Characters America Has Given to World Literature" (Smallwin-Wallace-WTAM) Twenty-ninth in joint series by Baldwin-Wallace College of Berea, O., and WTAM, by Prof. H. L. Ridenour. 6:45.

Talks

"The American Flag—Symbol of Good Will" (WEAF Chain) Second in new series of flag talks by George W. Wickersham, chairman of President Hoover's Law Enforcement Commission. 5:15.

"Regulatory Powers and Agencies of the Federal Government"; "Business and the Anti-Trust Laws" (WEAF Chain transcontinental) First talk by Dexter Keezer, associate editor of the Baltimore Sun. Huston Thompson, Washington attorney will discuss the second. 7.

"Conclave of Nations" (CBS transcontinental) Talks by prominent members of the diplomatic corps in Washington. 10:30.

The Listener Speaks

THE manufacturers of Majestic radios, long associated by listeners with a certain "Red-Headed Music Maker," recently evidenced a most commendable sagacity in their handling of publicity when they opened the new "School of the Air" in conjunction with the Columbia System. The higher standard which they have set for themselves was also shown by their selection of a program for the regular evening radiocast last Sunday at 9 o'clock.

Turning from New York to Boston for the origination of this program, this Chicago company decided to make it possible for listeners everywhere in the United States and Canada to share the pleasure given to a Boston Opera House audience by the orchestra of the Chicago Civic Opera Company. Georgio Polacco made his radio début as conductor of the orchestra on this occasion.

A large part of this Boston program was devoted to Italian compositions. There was a Verdi overture and the same composer's "Celeste Aïda" was sung by the regular Majestic tenor, Mr. Redferne Hollinshead. This gentleman seemed to be at his best, perhaps because of the atmosphere of the real concert hall in which he sang in place of the customary studio. And the Majestic soloist, Miss Muriel La France of Boston, added the "Shadow Song" from "Dinorah" to the concert.

Mr. Polacco interpreted these and other numbers with all the fire for which he is renowned, but the orchestra did not seem to convey to the microphone that sweeping richness which was a feature of the three Stokowski radiocasts and which is also heard to a certain degree in the Walter Damrosch and the New York Philharmonic concerts. An excellent example of the work of the latter was heard on Sunday afternoon but unfortunately only by the comparatively small audience of WOR at Newark.

D. M.

Unquestionably the pièce de resistance of the General Electric concert on Saturday evening through the WEAF transcontinental network at 9 o'clock, which is conducted by Walter Damrosch, was the "Bolero" of Maurice Ravel, modern French composer. Occupying 15 minutes of radiocast time, the work opens with the rhythmic pattern of the bolero, a Spanish dance, imparted by the drums. Gradually, from single instruments of the orchestra, even including the saxophone in two registers, to the resources of the full orchestra, always, always, with the incessant steady throb of the bolero rhythm, Mr. Ravel glues the listener to the piece until one finally begins to wonder when it will end. A piece which stirs concert audiences to the highest pitch of excitement and no wonder! It should be carefully shelved to prevent satiation. An orchestral trick, it does not bear repeating except at long intervals.

The concert, which concerned itself with rhythm throughout, opened with the andante movement from Beethoven's first symphony, a "good morning, dear parents," rhythm, as Mr. Damrosch explained. The next, "Le Rouet d'Omphale," or "Spinning Wheel of Omphale," is Saint-Saëns's explanation of the legend whereby Omphale has enslaved Hercules, who tamely sits at a spinning wheel, while Omphale wears his leopard skin as a triumph. Halfway, Hercules reflects, Omphale smiles, the spinning continues.

A. H.

This Past Week
DIOGENES
found his man
at the
AMERICAN RADIATOR HOME BANQUET
OTHER CELEBRITIES WILL GREET YOU
EACH NIGHT at 6:30
except Saturday and Sunday
WEEI
and Affiliated N.B.C. Stations
offered by the
AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

$25,000,000

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company

CONSTRUCTION MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

DUE NOVEMBER 1, 1955

$10,000,000 5% SERIES A BONDS, DATED NOVEMBER 2, 1925
$15,000,000 4½% SERIES B BONDS, DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1928

Bonds of both Series bearing interest from November 1, 1929, payable May 1 and November 1 in New York City

UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY ENDORSEMENT, BOTH AS TO PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, BY THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

City Bank Farmers Trust Company, New York, Trustee

NOT REDEEMABLE PRIOR TO MATURITY.

Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000 registerable as to principal. Registered Bonds in denominations of $1,000 and authorized multiples thereof. Coupon and registered Bonds interchangeable.

Legal investment, in the opinion of counsel, for Savings Banks in the State of New York.

The sale of these Bonds is subject to authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

THE ABOVE BONDS ARE OFFERED, SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE AND TO THE CONDITIONS STATED BELOW, AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES AND ACCRUED INTEREST:

$10,000,000 5% Series A Bonds at 103½%, to yield 4.76% to maturity.
$15,000,000 4½% Series B Bonds at 96½%, to yield 4.73% to maturity.

The right is reserved to reject any or all applications, and also in any case, to award a smaller amount than applied for. All orders will be received subject to due authorization, to delivery to us of the Bonds as planned and to approval by counsel of the form and validity of the related documents and proceedings.

Preference will be given to applications which are made for Bonds of both Series in the proportion of $2,000 of Series A Bonds and $3,000 of Series B Bonds.

The amounts due on confirmed sales will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York funds to their order, and the date of payment (on or about February 25, 1930) will be stated in the confirmations of sale. Definitive Bonds in coupon form, or Interim Receipts exchangeable for definitive Bonds in coupon form when received, are to be delivered.

Circulars describing this issue may be obtained from the undersigned upon request.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

New York, February 10, 1930.

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
2 No States Pw A	173¾	173¾	173¾
1 Novadel Agene	29½	29½	29½
O			
10 Ohio Cop	1⅛	1	1⅛
4 Ohio Oil	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 Outboard Mot A	14	14	14
4 Otis Elev new	79½	79	79
P			
9 Pac Pub Ser	33⅞	32⅞	33¼
3 Paramount Cab	12½	12	12
238 Pennroad Corp	16½	16⅛	16⅛
2 Penn O Ed pr pf	116	115⅝	115⅝
1 Penn O Ed 6% pf	98½	98½	98½
4 Peoples Lt Pw A	32⅝	32	32⅝
†50 Pepperell Mfg (8)	100	100	100
9 Petroleum Cp (1½)	22⅝	21⅜	21⅞
6 PilotRadioA (1.20)	13⅛	12¾	12¾
1 PitnyBownew(.20)	14	14	14
6 Polymet Mfg (1A)	10⅛	9¼	10
2 Potrero Sugar	10	9	9
1 Premier Gold (.24)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
11 Prince&Whitely	9⅝	9	9⅛
8 Princ&Whitlpf(3)	38	37⅝	38
2 Prudential Invest	17	17	17
21 Pub Util Hold	22½	22	22
1 Pyrene (.80)	8	8	8
R			
1 Ry&Lt Sec (5g)	76¼	76¼	76¼
5 Reiter Foster (.40)	2¾	2⅝	2¾
9 Reliance Manage	19	18½	19
1 Repetti Candy	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Repub Steel Corp	72¼	72¼	72¼
3 Repub Stl Corp pf	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
5 Reynolds Metal	28	27½	27⅝
2 Rockld L&P tr ctf	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
14 Roosevelt Field	3	3¼	3¼
4 Roos Stores	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Ryan Cons	4¼	4¼	4¼
S			
†50 Safety Car H&L	131⅞	131⅛	131⅛
1 St Lawrnce P M	10¼	10¼	10¼
19 St Regis Paper	23	22⅝	22⅞
1 Salt-Creek Cons	2	2	2
2 Salt-Creek prod	10⅜	10½	10½
2 Segal Lock	6	6⅛	6⅛
1 Selberling Rubber	13½	13½	13½
14 Selected Indust	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Selected Ind 2pd	74¼	74¼	74¼
9 Sentry Saf Contrl	8¼	8	8
4 Shattuck

CONFIDENCE IN STOCK MARKET IS INCREASING

After Some Hesitation an Upward Trend Appears—Utilities Strong

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NEW YORK—Stocks rallied and declined with ease during a comparatively inactive trading session while bonds were firm and call money stiffened a bit. Wheat and cotton recovered a small part of their recent loss. The turnover in stocks was only about 3,250,000 shares.

Opening prices were higher for the most part, but before noon the market looked weak under profit taking, and attempts by bears to bring about a long expected decline. However, another buying movement gave the bulls an advance by early afternoon, but the rise in call money again turned the tide, although at the close the gains outnumbered the losses, especially among the rails and the utilities.

Rails Again Strong

Railroad shares again showed the best group strength, and some sizable gains were scored at the best prices of the day. Steel sold off at a first response to the unfilled order increase news but later rallied. Airplane shares were given a boost in the afternoon for those most part price movements were independent of group affiliation. Among the strong issues were Allegheny, Atlantic Refining, Rock Island, Commonwealth & Southern, Peoples Gas, Radio, Southern Pacific, Engineers Public Service, Eastman Kodak, Electric Storage Battery and Pacific Gas & Electric.

Weakness was noticeable in Montgomery Ward, Sears, Roebuck, Fox and Paramount. Profit-taking held American Can in check. Auburn Automobile reached a new high for the year.

Call Money Firmer

No further changes in discount rates by Federal Reserve banks were announced during trading hours and the money market generally drifted along without incident. Call money renewed at 4 per cent but rose to 4½ at the beginning of the last hour, the firmer tone being due mainly to semi-weekly adjustment of reserves by member banks at the Federal Reserve.

Meanwhile the advance in stock prices here and the lower discount rate are attracting funds from abroad. In part, of course, the rise in prices may be a reflection of the inflow of foreign money, particularly British, a movement which the drop in our discount rates would tend to accentuate on the idea that our recovery in business will be much more prompt than that of trade abroad.

Sterling and francs both were weak today, and, of course, the lower discount rate in New York, coming after reductions had been made at London and Paris, settles the question of loss of gold by this country in the near future.

Trade developments over the week-end were of no great significance. In the day's batch of news was the favorable report by the Steel Corporation of another gain in unfilled orders despite the rapid stepping up of production last month, and the observations of the Washington Administration on increasing employment. Moderate improvement in commodity prices also tended to cheer up those becoming pessimistic anew on the business outlook.

CHICAGO WHEAT PRICES HIGHER

CHICAGO (AP) — Wheat ranged higher in price once early today, helped by upturns in Liverpool quotations and because of widespread freezing temperatures over Europe, especially France. A decided increase in the amount of wheat on ocean passage failed to act as an offset.

Opening unchanged to ½c higher, Chicago wheat afterward showed gains all around.

Corn and oats were likewise firmer, with corn starting unchanged to ⅛ to ¼c up, and subsequently scoring a general advance. Provisions declined.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—March 1.16½, May 1.20⅞ to 1.21, July 1.22 to ¼, Sept. 1.24½. Corn—March .88¼, May .92¾ to ⅞, July .94 to ¾, Sept. .94¼. Oats—May .46⅛ to ¼, July .45⅝.

Wheat closed strong, ¾c to 1¼c bushel higher than Saturday's finish. Corn closed ⅜c to ⅝c advance, oats ¼c to ⅜c up, and provisions 5c to 12c down.

NEW JERSEY ROAD EARNINGS LOWER

Central Railroad of New Jersey reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net income of $5,036,759 after taxes and charges, equal to $18.36 a share on the 274,368 shares, compared with $6,051,710, or $22.05 a share, in 1928.

The decrease of $1,014,950 in net income in 1929, as compared with 1928, is due to the fact that income from unfunded securities and accounts last year was $1,089,615 less than in 1928; when the company received $1,175,148 non-recurring credit, representing interest received during construction of major improvement projects including the Newark Bay Bridge, which increased earnings by $4.28 a share for that year.

On Jan. 21, 1930, the road had $2,400,000 cash loaned on call and $5,140,000 in United States Treasury notes and bonds, compared with $1,000,000 and $5,110,000, respectively, on Jan. 22, 1929. Cash on hand was estimated at $356,696 on Feb. 1, 1930, compared with $409,718 on the corresponding date in 1929.

HOUSEHOLD FINANCE EARNINGS INCREASE

Household Finance Corp. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows net of $3,372,418 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent to $5 a share (par $50) on 180,000 shares of participating preferred and $5.16 a share on combined 77,655 no-par shares of Class A common and 402,298 no-par shares of Class B common, compared with $2,309,405 in 1928, which, computed on the above shares, equals $3.50 a share on participating preferred and $3.50 a share on combined common stocks.

The participating preferred is entitled to $3 a share per annum and participates equally with common after common has received $3 per annum, until preference stock has received an aggregate of $5 per annum.

Volume doubled in 1929 from $25,500,000 in 1928 to $56,100,000. President Harbison declared.

SPIEGEL-MAY-STERN COMPANY

Spiegel-May-Stern Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $1,717,-908 after taxes and charges, compared with $1,756,108 in 1928. Sales for the year ended Dec. 31 totaled $23,921,905, compared with $20,371,845 in 1928.

ACCEPTANCES REDUCED

NEW YORK—New York Federal Reserve Bank reduced buying rates on bankers' acceptances to 3½ per cent on short-term bills and 4 per cent on long-term bills.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb.10	Feb. 8
33⅜	22		Abitibi	100	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	26⅝	
57⅛	45	6	Abitibi pf	100	59⅜	57½	57½		
32	23⅛	1.60	Ab & Straus	300	51	50½	51		
24⅝	23		Adams Ex	7900	31⅝	31	31⅛		
23¼	11½		Adams Mill	200	24⅝	23½	23½		
			Adv-Rumely	300	16⅛	16	16⅛		
131⅝	118		Ahumada	200	27	27	27		
33	21	2½	Air Reduc	5000	127⅛	125⅜	126½	125⅜	
2½	1⅜		Airways El	400	28⅝	28⅛	29⅛	29⅜	
45	45		Ajax Rubber	900	2	1⅞	2		
33¼	23		Alaska Jun	3800	8⅝	8	8⅜		
105½	95½	5½	Alleghany	76800	33¼	31⅝	32⅜	31⅝	
282	255¾	6	Allegh'y pf w	700	105½	104¼	105½		
123	121		Allied Chem	1500	276	274	275		
62¾	48¾	3	Allied Ch pf	100	123	123	123		
32	29	3	Allis-Chal	6700	59½	58¼	58⅞	59¾	
26½	20		AL Port Cem	100	29⅜	29½	29½		
21⅜	18		Amal Lea pf	500	26¼	26¼	26¼		
77⅜	63½		Amerada	200	20	19⅝	19⅝	20¼	
32¾	27¼		Am Ag Ch	400	63¾	63	63¾		
12	7		Am Ag Ch pf	200	29¾	29	29¾	28½	
35½	26		Am Beet S	100	34¾	34¾	34¾		
51¼	40½		Am Beet S pf	200	37	35	37		
50½	46¾	2.40	Am Bosch	2100	51½	49	50	48¾	
126½	118¾	7	Am Brake	400	50⅝	50	50⅛		
145	81		Am Brake pf	90	126½	126	126½		
68⅝	60½	7	Am Br Bov	1300	14¾	13¾	14	14⅛	
138⅝	117¼		Am Br By pf	20	66⅜	66¾	66⅜	66½	
82½	78½	6	Am Can	32500	138⅜	135⅝	137	138⅛	
85	75⅞	7	Am Car & F	700	80	79⅞	79⅞	80	
46	36⅝		Am Chain pf	100	84	84	84	85	
49	32		Am Chicle	700	45⅝	44	45⅛	43½	
99½	88⅜	1.60§	Am Com Alc	400	29	28⅞	28½	28⅞	
			Am European	700	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝	
99	95½		Am & FPw	13200	95½	93¾	94⅝	94⅜	
22⅜	19⅞		Am & FP 2pf	100	100	96	96		
30¼	27⅛		Am Hawaii	400	22	21½	22	21⅞	
34	30		Am Hide pf	300	28¼	28	28¼		
43⅜	25⅞		Am Ice	2800	36⅞	36	36⅛	35⅝	
24	20		Am Int Corp	3400	42⅜	41⅝	41⅝	42¼	
105	94⅞	8	Am La Fr pf	30	34	34	34		
114⅝	111⅜		Am Loco	300	99	99	99	100	
51½	44	3	Am Metals	200	113	113	113	110	
1	⅞		Am Piano	1300	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	5⅝	
94⅞	77		Am Pw&Lt	3000	94⅞	91½	94⅛	92¼	
101⅝	100	6	Am P&L 6	100	100¼	100¼	100¼		
84⅜	80	5	Am P&L pf st	100	84⅜	84⅛	84⅛	82½	
37¾	30¾	1½	Am Radiat	5200	36⅞	35⅝	36⅜	35½	
27¼	26½		Am Repub	500	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	22⅝	
91⅞	80½	2	Am Roll Mill	600	88⅜	88¼	89	88⅝	
1			Am Roll M rts	900	9	9	9		
63	59	5	Am Saf Raz	100	69½	69½	69½		
23	17⅝	2	Am Seating	200	20¾	20¼	20¼		
37	31¾		Am Ship	400	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜		
78½	69¾	4	Am Ship Bld	100	85	85	85		
128	123½		Am Smelt	2400	77½	75⅝	75⅝	94½	
80⅞	72¼	4	Am Smelt pf	200	133½	132½	133½	76⅝	
114	110½		Am Sn Fnd	500	50	49½	49½		
49¼	46½	2	Am Sn Pf	20	114	114	114	48½	
33⅜	26⅛		Am Stores	400	48	47⅝	47⅝	48	
9	7		Am Sugar	500	63½	64⅝	64⅝		
135	125	8	Am Tel&T	2700	220	220	220½	229	
103⅜	88½	9	Am Tob	100	129	128	128½	129	
171	168	10	Am Wat W	1500	106½	97	98¾		
16	7½		Am Wool	1500	16	14⅜	16	14½	
57⅜	45¾		Am Wool pf	2700	56	55	56	55¼	
43½	29½	3	Am Writ pf	200	42	41⅞	42	41	
17⅝	9		Am Zinc	2100	16⅝	16	16⅜	16	
53¼	40	2	Anaconda	19400	57⅞	55¾	56¼	53	
46⅞	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	44	43½	44	44½	
27⅜	24¼	2	Arch Dan	200	26⅞	26¼	26¼	26½	
79	75		Armour D pf	200	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	
7¼	5¼		Armour Ill A	300	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	
7¾	6¾		Armour Ill B	1400	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	6¾	
20	17½		Arnold Cons	200	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	17¾	
100	90		Art Loom	600	18⅝	18	18⅝	17¾	
42¾	36¼	4	Art Loom pf	200	100	100	100		
88	85		Asso Apparl	400	42½	42¼	42½	42⅝	
24⅞	21⅝	2½	Asso Dry G	1200	34⅜	34¼	34¼	34⅜	
240¼	219⅝	16	Asso Inv Tr	100	88	88	88		
103⅞	102⅝	5	Atchison	110	243⅝	24	24⅜		
171	168	10	Atl Coast L	900	247⅞	239	239	240¾	
80⅝	72½		Atl G&W I	500	171	170	170	170	
41	36½		Atl Refin	2600	74⅞	73	74	74½	
104⅞	101	6	Atlas Pwd pf	32400	41	39½	40½	38⅝	
238	175		Atlas Tack	50	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞		
6⅛	3½	4§	Auburn Auto	2800	258	227	232	225	
8	4½	5⅞	Austin X	300	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝		
21	15		Auto Sales	200	15	15	15	15	
6⅞	4¾		Auto Sales pf	100	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	
			Aviation	7500	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	

—B—

35¼	30½	1½	Baldwin	1500	34¼	33⅛	33⅞	33¾	
116	111		Baldwin pf	100	115	115	115	115	
119⅝	115	7	Balt & O	4300	118⅞	117⅝	118⅛	118½	
81	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	2800	79⅛	78¼	78¼	79⅜	
13⅞	11⅜		Balt & O rts	28093	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
110⅝	107	6½	Bamber pf	100	110	109½	109½		
20	16⅛	2	Bangor & A	4600	73¼	71¾	73⅛	71⅜	
24¼	21⅝	2§	Barnet Leros	20	17½	17½	17½		
15⅝	14		Barnsdall A	4900	22⅞	21⅞	22⅜	22⅜	
33¾	32¾	2	Beacon Oil	200	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
25⅜	21⅝	2	Bendix	1300	40¾	39½	40	39⅝	
127	122¼	6	Beth Steel	700	106⅞	105⅝	106⅛	106⅜	
103	101	7	Beth Steel pf	100	126½	126	126		
79	74		Bickfordale pf	10	102¾	102½	102½		
36⅝	27⅞	2	Blum Inc	20	33	32	32		
47⅝	36		Bohn Alum	200	54¾	53	53	53½	
68¼	60⅝	3	Booth Fish	100	4	4	4		
42	32⅝	4	Borg Warner	3200	66½	65	65½	6	
112	99		Boston & M	300	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
17½	14¼		Briggs	2300	16⅜	16½	16½	16⅜	
29	21¾	2	Brigg & Str	100	27	26	26		
47⅛	43		Brit Steel	200	17	17	17		
16¼	13		Brit Steel 2pf	100	15	14⅜	14⅜		
7⅛	6¾	4	Brkn Man	1800	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	
87⅞	84⅝	6	Bkyn Man pf	200	87	87	87		
13¼	10		Bklyn-Queen	100	11	11	11		
151	131		Bklyn Un G	2900	151½	148	151½	146	
20⅝	13¼	3	Bruns Balke	100	14¾	13¾	14	14¼	
23⅞	15		Bruns Ter m	300	20½	20	20½		
25⅞	22⅜	1	Bucyrus	4000	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	
27⅝	23⅝	2½	Bucy cv pf	400	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
17⅝	8⅝	1	Budd Mfg	200	12	11⅝	11⅝	12	
43½	29⅝	1.60	Budd Wheel	3100	13B	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	
30⅝	26⅛	3	Bullard	3400	44	39½	44	40	
10⅜	9½	8	Bulova Watch	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜		
27⅞	23⅝		Burns Br A	100	29	28⅝	29		
50⅞	43¼	.80	Burns Br B	100	23	23	23		
24	16		Burroughs	1300	18⅝	16⅝	17⅜	16⅝	
108	100¼	7	Bush Term	500	43¾	42	42	42½	
114	109¾	7	Bush T del	10	107⅞	106½	106⅜	106⅜	
			Bush Blg pf	10	110	109½	109½		
7	5	.50	Butte Cop	1300	7⅜	7	7⅛		
3¼	2¼		Butte & Sup	200	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝		
18½	16½		Butterick	1500	22⅜	20⅞	20⅞	22⅜	
95⅝	80⅛		Byers	1800	85⅛	82⅝	84⅝	84⅜	

—C—

70⅞	66⅝	4	Calif Pack	2300	70⅛	69⅜	69⅝	69⅞	
27	21		Callahan	200	22	22	22		
89⅞	81⅝	10	Calu & Ariz	100	85⅝	85	85⅜	84⅜	
71⅜	63⅜		Calu & Hecla	400	31⅞	31⅛	31⅝	31½	
226⅝	187⅜	10	Canada Dry	400	71	70½	70½	70⅝	
49⅛	37	2.80	Can Pac	17200	224⅜	221¼	221½	224⅝	
26	18⅜		Cannon Mills	100	25	25	25	25	
249⅞	192¼	6	Capital Adm	100	231½	231½	231½	231¼	
122½	115	7	Case Thresh	2300	239¼	229½	238	232	
68⅜	54	3	Caterpillar	2600	68⅝	68	68¼	68½	
56⅝	35½		Celotex	3300	54¾	52¾	53⅜	55	
24⅜	21⅝	2½	Cen Agu rre	600	24	24	24		
116	105¼	7	Cen Alloy	1200	117⅜	115⅜	117⅛	116	
31⅝	31⅝		Cen Alloy pf	100	107½	107½	107½	106	
31⅝	27⅜	8	Cen Alloy ct	200	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝		
65⅜	53⅜	7	Cent Ind pf	100	305	305	305		
60	53⅜		Century Rib	100	43¾	41½	43¾	5	
65⅜	58⅛	7	Cent Rib pf	10	59	59	59	58½	
15⅞	11		Cerro de P	1700	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	
44⅞	36	4.20	Cert-Teed	300	64½	63½	63½	64	
76	62½	3	Checker Cab	800	42⅞	42¼	42¾	41⅝	
237	203	10	Ches Corp	1300	76	74½	74½	76	
63⅜	41¼		Ches & Ohio	100	237½	234	236½	235¼	
57⅞	53⅜		Chi & Alton	100	68⅜	57½	57½		
17⅝	13⅝		Chi & Alt pf	200	7½	7⅜	7⅜		
40⅜	38⅞		Chi Gt West	600	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	15⅜	
26⅝	24		Chi Gt W pf	100	40⅝	39½	40	40	
			Chi M&SP	1700	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝	26½	
85⅞	84	5	Chi M&SP pf	2400	87⅝	87	87⅜	87⅜	
32⅞	22½		Chi & NW	400	89⅞	89	89	89	
54	51½	3½	Chi Pneu	500	30⅞	30	30⅛	30⅞	
125	114		Chi Pneu pf	100	54	54	54		
109	106¼	6	Chi RI & P	3900	125	122	123	121	
28⅝	26⅞	3	Chi RI 6%	100	102	102	102		
28¼	25		Shi Yel Cab	10	27½	27	27		
67⅜	57½	2.40	Chick Bot O	200	27½	26½	27	27½	
43⅞	33¾	3	Chrysler	1200	63	62½	62⅝	63½	
101⅛	88⅜	1	City Stores	11900	40	39	39	40	
57	55	5	Cl CC&SL pf	400	87⅞	88	88	88⅜	
50	38½	3	Coca Cola A	30	55	55	55		
41	30	5	Coca Cola	400	50	49⅝	49⅝		
146	123¼	4	Cluett Pbdy	600	38	37⅜	38	37½	
32⅜	14⅜		Colgate	500	144⅞	144	144		
50⅜	36½	2	Collins&A	2600	32⅜	30⅝	32½	31⅛	
73⅜	70½	2§	*Colo F&I	500	48⅝	47½	48⅛	48⅜	
90¼	77⅝		Colum Gas	17000	90⅜	88⅜	89⅜	89⅜	
195⅞	168¼	5§	Col Gas P pd	300	88½	88½	88½	89⅜	
31⅛	13⅛		Col Carbon	1600	186	181	183¼	184	
31⅞	24⅜	.87	Col Carb rts	1300	2⅛	1⅞	2		
31⅞	22⅜	2	Col Braph	43800	34⅝	28⅞	30⅜	28¾	
83	76¼	6½	Com Cred	1800	30¼	30	30½	30½	
40	31⅞	3	Com Cr 1pf	30	85	85	85		
24	22		Com Cred A	100	38¼	38¼	38¼		
47⅝	36⅛	1.60§	Com Cr pf B	10	24	23	24		
32⅝	27¼	1	Com Inv Tr	800	47⅜	46¾	46⅝	45⅜	
166	123	4	Com Sol	9200	31	30⅛	30¼	30½	
138⅝	117⅛	.60	Comwlth Pw	100	160	160	160	155	
49⅜	47¼	2	*Comwlth S	82800	18¾	17⅝	18	17½	
18⅜	11½		Conde Nast	100	47	47	47		
23	15½		Congoleum	2300	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	
25	18	2	Con Film pf	900	21½	21	21½	20½	
114⅜	90⅝	4	Con Gas	20000	112⅝	111¼	111½	111⅜	
100½	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	100¼	100¼	100¼		
2	1		Con Textile	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞	
18	12	1.20	Container A	100	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	
6⅞	4¼		Container B	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜		
43½	39		Cont Bak A	2600	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅝	5⅝	8	Cont Bk B	2000	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
91½	88		Cont Mak pf	200	92	91	92	91	
60⅜	50½	2½	Cont Can	7100	60⅜	59¾	59½	60	
34½	28	2	Cont Dia Fib	4500	31⅞	30¾	31½	30⅞	
71⅜	59	2	Cont Ins	3000	71⅜	69⅞	69⅝	68¾	
67⅝	54⅜		Cont Motors	2400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
23⅞	21⅛		Cont Oil	6800	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	21½	
37¾	27⅝	1	Cont Shares	1100	27½	27	27½	27⅜	
89¾	87⅛	2.80	Corn Prod	1700	98⅝	97¾	95⅝	97¾	
142½	140½	7	Corn Prod pf	50	141	140	141		
33⅞	24¼	2§	Coty	2400	31	30¼	30¼	30⅝	
29½	26½	2§	Cream of Wh	100	27½	27½	27½		
22	16¾	1§	Crosley	400	16	15⅝	16		
55⅞	43		Crown Cork	300	50⅜	49¾	50⅜	50	
114⅛	110	7	Crucible	100	89	88	89	88⅛	
1¾	⅞		Crucible pf	70	114⅛	114¼	114⅛	114½	
2⅜	2		Cuba Cane	100	1	1	1	1	
13½	9		Cuba Cane pf	100	2½	2½	2½	2½	
9	7⅛		Cuba Co	500	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	2⅝	
48	45	4	Cub Am S	100	84½	84½	84½	45	
120	113	5	Cudahy	100	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	
116	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	200	120	116	120		
9⅝	6½		Curtiss Wr	43500	9⅜	7⅝	9¼	7⅝	

—D—

36	28⅝		Davison	600	34½	33¾	33⅞	34	
126	117	7	Deere pf	100	126	125	125⅞		
181	161⅝	9	Del & Hud	110	180⅝	180⅝	180⅝	181	
153	136		Del Lac&W	2400	152⅝	148⅜	150	153	
75⅞	60	6§	Denv RG pf	800	75⅞	75	75	75	
250½	195⅝	8	Det Edison	200	242	241	241		
255⅞	30⅞	2.40§	Devoe & R A	100	35	35	35		
151	135	8	Diamond M	30	147	145	145	145	
85⅜	83⅜		Dome Mines	200	71½	71½	71½		
24½	20¼	1.20	Dom Stores	600	23½	22½	22½	22⅞	
131	112⅜	4§	Dupont	500	128½	125½	127½	127⅝	
168⅜	15	1	Duplan Silk	100	15⅝	15½	15½	15⅝	
109½	97⅛	8	Duplan S pf	10	98	98	98		
43	45		Durham H pf	10	45	45	45		

—E—

196½	175⅜	5§	East Kodak	700	194½	191	191	190⅛	
36⅞	27⅝	3	Eaton Axle	200	35½	35½	35½	35⅞	
107⅝	78	2½	Eitingon	100	93	93	93	93	
110⅝	106½	7	Elec Auto Li	2300	103¾	101⅝	102	102	
68⅜	43¼	1	El Auto L pf	10	109½	109½	109½	102	
63⅜	49¾		Elec Boat	400	63	63	63	62	
109½	106½	7	Elec P&L pf	8700	67⅝	65⅞	65⅞	66	
79¼	62¾	5	Elec P&L pf	100	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	62	
20	17½	2	Elec Sto Bat	3500	79¾	78¾	79¼	76	
52⅜	35½	2	Emporium	10	78¾	78¾	78¾	79	
99	94⅝	5	Eng P S pf	14000	51⅝	50	51½	50	
44	39½	2½	Eng PS 5½pf	100	99	99	99		
	34¾		Equit Bldg	100	100	100	100	88½	
63	56⅛		Erie rts	1600	43⅞	43	43	44	
64⅜	61⅜	4	Erie	10000					
61⅜	57½	4	Erie 1 pf	5400	63	61⅝	62	62⅜	
26⅜	22⅞	2½	Erie 2 pf	300	64½	64⅜	64½	64⅛	
			Evans Auto L	700	59½	59½	59½	60½	
			Ex Buffet	500	25½	25¼	25¼	26	

—F—

39⅞	18		Fairbanks	500	57⅜	47⅜	47⅜		
38	34½	2	Fairbanks pf	100	17	16	17	17	
108	102	7	Fairb Morse	200	36½	36½	36½	36⅞	
25½	20	2½	Fairb M pf	10	107½	107½	107½		
69	59⅝	1.80	Fashion Pk	100	24	24	24		
7⅝	7⅜	.80	Fed Lt&T	200	62	61½	62	61½	
57⅝	52⅝	2.40	Fed Motor T	400	9	9	9	67½	
85⅜	65½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	300	35½	35	35⅜	35⅞	
8½	6⅝	1.60	Fidelity Ins	200	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
96	53	4.50	Fifth Ave B	20	77	77	80⅝	80	
23⅜	23	1.60	Filene pf	10	95	95	95		
106	106	7	Firestone	300	28½	28	28⅜	28⅜	
81⅜

STEEL TRADE HAS FURTHER IMPROVEMENT

January Output Shows Substantial Gain Over December—Prices Irregular

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The monthly steel barometers are showing in figures the improvement in the steel industry.

Steel ingot production in January was at the rate of 140,234 tons daily compared with 115,851 tons in December and 166,309 tons in January of last year.

Pig iron output was slightly less last month, though there was an increase of 16 active furnaces late in the month which indicates that the industry has clearly turned the corner.

Of course these figures show that the industry is considerably behind its status of a year ago, but in view of the depression of last fall caused by the stock market decline, the present increase is very heartening.

Today operations are at 77 per cent of capacity compared with 86 per cent a year ago at this time. Improvement over the rest of the winter will probably be slower than during January.

Railroads Active Buyers

The automobile industry is not forging ahead as rapidly just now as it was earlier this year. Automobile production during January was about 300,000 cars, the second best January total in history, second only to the first month of last year.

The railroads have been more active customers for steel. The Chesapeake & Ohio recently ordered 11,350 freight cars, the largest contract of its kind in many months. The Seaboard Air Line and the Norfolk & Western are about to close on 2000 cars each. Purchases by these three carriers will afford an outlet for 175,000 tons of steel.

The Erie has just placed orders for 2150 freight cars. Track accessory orders in the Chicago district have amounted to 50,000 tons in the last fortnight, the best business in this line in a year. Purchasing of locomotives is fairly brisk. Buying of steel for railroad bridges and for repairs of cars, etc., is quiet.

Awards of fabricated structural steel week before last were 52,500 tons, following awards the preceding week of 53,000 tons. Here is another fortnight's total which is not often surpassed. However, new inquiry has quieted, with only five new projects requiring 1000 tons or more each, the largest calling for 10,000 for an office building at New York.

Steel Prices Irregular

Concrete reinforcing bars are showing improvement as spring needs are being considered. A bridge at Rochester will require 1600 tons, while 1140 tons will be needed for a memorial highway in Virginia. The State of Illinois has just announced a $50,000,000 road building program which will require large tonnages of this form of steel.

The composite price of finished steel has been unchanged for two weeks, though there is still considerable irregularity, with some prices stiffening and others showing further weakness. Thus wire rods have been sold at $38 a ton, Pittsburgh, compared with the former price of $40.

The steel sheet markets are rather weak. Bars, plates and shapes are steadier as a general rule.

Iron and steel jobbers in various sections of the country have reduced certain forms $2 a ton, including cold-rolled steel and black and galvanized sheets. Iron and steel scrap prices, on the other hand, show an opposite tendency. Prices have been marked up 25c a ton on the base grade of scrap in Pittsburgh, Chicago and Cleveland.

The steel makers rather sense that prices are now at bottom. Order books have been filled comfortably by the spurt of buying in January, and producers and jobbers will not be so eager for business. Moreover, they are confident that business will be on the upgrade, at least through April.

Pig Iron Market Easier

The principal feature in the pig iron market has been the eagerness of Alabama producers to make sales and at the expense of prices. Sales have been made into the New York district at $13 a ton, furnace, a concession of 50c a ton, while in the Philadelphia district as low as $12.50, furnace, has been done. There are said to be stocks of 300,000 tons of iron on Alabama furnace yards awaiting to be sold, which accounts for the keen competition.

New York continues to be the dull spot of the country for iron sales. Business is relatively better in all other producing and selling districts. Two makers of cast iron pipe, one on the Delaware River and the other in Virginia, have purchased 10,000 to 15,000 tons of iron each.

The National Radiator Co. bought 2000 tons for shipment to Trenton, N. J., some of which was Alabama iron. The General Electric and American Locomotive companies have been in the market for moderate tonnages for plants at Schenectady. The General Fire Extinguisher Co., Providence, has called for 1000 tons.

The Buffalo iron prices range from $16.50 to $17 a ton, the lower price having been made on sales into New England. The Buffalo steel makers are giving the sharpest price concessions.

Foundries along the Atlantic seaboard are working at 60 per cent of capacity, which of course is below the general average in the steel industry.

Non Ferrous Markets

Too large surplus stocks are still the unfavorable feature among the metals, with the exception of lead. Surplus stocks of copper at the end of January will be announced at the middle of the week and are expected to be about 200,000 tons, which is twice what producers considered normal about a year ago when consumption was heavier than it now is.

Zinc stocks in this country increased 10,671 tons last month to a total of 87,933 tons, the largest since July, 1921. These stocks are equivalent to nearly nine weeks' consumption, or three times what is considered normal. Zinc prices are 5.20 to 5.25c, East St. Louis.

At least eight of the larger copper producers have by now announced definite steps to curtail production. Export sales are about 1200 tons daily, still below average.

Lead sales have improved. Prices are steady at 6.25c a pound, New York. Tin has been active on the National Metal Exchange, but is quiet in outside markets, prices being steady.

SEES EMPLOYMENT PICKING UP

WASHINGTON—Secretary of Commerce Lamont said he had observed signs that employment is picking up from the low point reached in the latter part of last year, though still under January 1929 making comparisons of business activity and employment with last year, he said, one has to bear in mind that many records were made last year. Business, also, he said is showing signs of improvement, though this is the slack of the year. Corporations are getting out their annual reports, taking stock and making plans for the year.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 54¼. De Beers 10 and Rand Mines 3⅛. Money was 3% per cent, and discount rates on short bills 3⅛@4 per cent, three months 3⅛ per cent.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Allegheny 5s '44	102¼	102
Allegheny 5s '49	102¾	102¼
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	80	80
Am Chain deb 6s '33	99¼	99⅛
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	101¼	101
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	95⅝	95⅛
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	73⅝	72⅝
Am Smelting 5s '47	101	100⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104¼
Am T&T col 4s '29 '60	101⅛	101
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	149	148
Am T&T col 5s '46	103⅞	103⅝
Am T&T 6s	101¼	101⅛
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	105⅝	105⅝
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	79	79
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	86½	86¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89½	89⅛
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84¾	84½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	89	89
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	89	89
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93¼	93¼
Atch T&SF 4½s	140	139½
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	85	85
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	96⅛	96¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	76¾	76⅛
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100⅝	100⅝
B&O 1st 4s '48	92½	92½
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	84⅝	84½
B&O cv 4½s '33	99¼	99
B&O rfg 5s '95	102¼	101⅝
BO 5s ct Swn div	102¼	101⅝
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	103⅛	103⅛
B&O 5s series D	102¼	102
B&O rfg 6s '95	109	109
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	103	103
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103⅜	103⅜
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102½	102½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	102⅞	102⅞
Boston & Me 5s '67	97⅝	97⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97¼	97
Buff R & P 4½s '57	92½	91
By Products 5½s C	101½	101
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100¼	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93¼	93¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	93¼	93⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s	100⅜	100½
Can North 4½s	99¼	99
Can North deb 6½s '46	114	114
Can Pacific deb 4s	84⅛	83⅞
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	104	104
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	92¾	92⅜
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102¼	102¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¼	100⅛
Ches Ohio 4½s A	94½	94½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	98⅝	98⅝
Ches & O 4½s E	94⅞	94
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65⅛	65¼
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	106½	106½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	74	73⅝
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92⅛	92¼
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	96¼	96
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	100¼	100¼
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	104⅝	104⅝
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	89	89
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96	96
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	97¾	97¾
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	98	98
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	103¼	103¼
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104	104
Chile Coppers 5s '47	95½	95
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	88¼	88¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	104	104
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106½	106½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	95	95
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	98¾	98¼
Colonial 6s ct	87	83⅞
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	100	100
Colum Pow 4½s	92	92
Commercial Credit 5½s '35	96½	96½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	88	87⅝
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	62½	62
Container Corp 5s ct '43	78	77
Conn Ry 4½s sta	96½	96½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	101	101
Cuba Cane Sug deb 5s '30 ct	40	40
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	80¾	80¾
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99⅝	99⅝
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	39	39
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93	93
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	98½	96¾
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	89½	89
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100½	100½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106½	106½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	94½	94
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	102½	102½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97⅝	97½
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	83¾	83¾
Erie gen 4s '96	85⅞	85⅝
Erie 5s '67	96¼	95⅞
Erie Gen Rfy 6s '57	80¾	80¾
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	112	112
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	94½	94½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	85⅝	84⅞
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	84	84
Fla East Coast 5s '74	57½	56
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	30	30
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	97	96½
Gen Cable 5½s '47	101	101
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102⅞
Gen Pub Svs 5½s '39	97½	97½
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	102⅞	102⅝
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106⅞	106⅞
Goodyear 5s '57	92	91⅝
Gould Coupler 6s '40	71½	71
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105	104¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	103⅝	103⅞
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111⅛	110⅜
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98¼	98⅛
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	97½	96½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	77¾	77⅜
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	97	97
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅝	101½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103⅜	103⅜
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98¼	98¼
Ind Nat Gas 5s '36	100½	100½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92¼	92
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	100½	100½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97¾	97⅝
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	67¾	67½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	67	67
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	92	92
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	73¾	73¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	94	93¾
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	103⅛	103⅜
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	86	85
Int Paper 6s '55	86	86
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	95	95
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	96¼	96½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	118	116
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	95¼	95¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100⅜	100¼
Keith 6s '46	79	79
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	89¾	89
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103	103
Lack Steel con 5s '50	102	101
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102	102
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99¼	99¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	81½	80¾
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	87½	87½
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	97½	97½
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	108	108
oLew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	94	94
Long Island gen 4s '38	90	90
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	95	95
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	106	106
L&N 7s '30	100¾	100¾
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	89¼	89¼
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	85	85
Manila Sol 4s '59	67	67
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92½	92½
McCrory 5½s '41	97¾	97¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100¼	100¼
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	100¼	100¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98¼	98
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	99	99
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	82½	82½
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	99⅜	99⅜
Mo K & T gen 4s B '62	85	86¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	100¾	100¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75½	75
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99⅜	99¼
Mo Pac 5s G '78	99¼	99
Mo Pac 5½s '49	113	112¾
Montana Power 5s A '62	99¼	99¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98⅜	98⅜
Nat Rad 6½s '47	26⅛	26⅛
N E T & T 4½s B '61	99¼	99¼
NYU&HR gen 3½s '97	79¾	78¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	97¼	97¼
N&C&HR rfg & Im 5s 2013	105⅝	105⅝
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106¼	106¼
NY Chi & St L deb 4s '31	96½	96½
NY Chi & St L 5½s '74	106¼	106¾
NY Chi & St L 6s A '31	106⅞	106⅝
NY Dock 5s '38	78¾	78¾
NY Edison 5s '44	103	103
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113¼	112⅜
NY GELH&P 5s '48	105¼	106¼
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	83	83
NY NH&H 4½s '67	91¼	91⅛
NY N&H cnv 6s '40	105⅜	105⅜
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	133⅛	130½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	60	60
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	23	22⅞
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106½	106¼
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111	111
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	95	95
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	93½	93½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	100	100
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	101	101
Nor Ohio 5s '45	94¾	94
Nor Pac gen 3s '2047	67⅝	64⅝
Nor Pac C 2047	104⅜	104⅜
Nor Pac 4s B 2047	112⅜	112⅜
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100⅜	100⅜
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	105½	105½
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	91⅜	91⅜
Otis Steel 6s '41	102	101⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101⅞	101⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102½	102½
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	100⅛	100
Paramount Fam Laz 6s '47	99½	99⅜
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	47	45
Penn R R gtd 4s '31	99¼	99¼
Penn R R 4s '52	90¼	90¼
Penn R R 4½s '63	98⅛	98
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	99	98⅝
Penn R R gen 5s '68	106⅛	106⅛
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108⅛	108⅛
Penn R R col 7s '30	100⅛	100⅛
Pere Marq 4s '56	91	91
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	92	91⅞
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	87	86¾
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	94½	94
Phillips Pet 4½s '37	90	28¼
Pitts C C&StL 5s A '70	107	106¼
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	100	98⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94¼	94
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	88	88
Pub Service 6s '41	95½	95½
Purity Baking 5s '48	95⅝	95⅝
Read rfg 4½s '97	98⅝	98⅝
Richfield Oil 6s	96½	96⅛
Remington Rand 5½s '47	97	97
Rep Brass 6s '45	103½	103½
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107⅜	107⅜
Rochester 4½s '41	86	86
Rutland con 4½s wi	89¼	89¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	88¼	88¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	89⅝	89⅝
St L & S F 5s B '50	101⅞	101¼
St L & S F gen 6s '31	101½	101½
St L S W 1st 4s '89	86	86
St L S W 1st 5s '52	98	98
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	66	66
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	60	59
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	58	58
Seabd A L con 6s '45	75¼	74
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	70⅝	70½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93⅝	93⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	95¼	94¾
Shubert Theater 6s '42	45½	45
Shell Un 5s ct ww	98⅜	98⅛
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100⅜	100⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100⅜	100⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101⅜	101⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98¼	98
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	95¼	95¼
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	9	92
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102⅜	102⅜
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102	102
So Pac 4½s '68	95¼	95¼
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	98¼	98
So Ry gen 4s '56	89¼	89¼
So Ry con 5s '94	108	108
So Ry gen 6s '56	116¼	116
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122⅛	122½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104⅛	104⅛
Spring Val Wat 5s	99⅜	99⅜
Stand Mi lling 5s '30	100	100
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102⅜	102⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95⅞	95⅜
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	89	88⅞
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106¼	106¼
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	88½	88⅜
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	106	106
Tex Corp 5s '44 rct	102	102⅛
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	100¼	100⅛
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100⅜	100⅜
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	52	52
Tol & O Cen gen 5s '35	99¾	99⅝
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '30	100¼	100¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	99¾	99⅝
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	103
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102	101½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94¼	93⅞
Union Pacific 4s '68	88½	88⅜
U S Rubber 5s '47	86½	85⅜
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅞	100⅞
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98	97⅞
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	103⅜	103⅜
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	86	86
Vo Ry 5s '62	102⅜	101
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101½	101½
Wabash 5½s '75	103¼	103½
Walworth 6s '45	90	90
Warner Quinn 6s '39	87	87
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	105¼	105¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	102	102
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	103⅜	103⅜
West shore 4s 3261	88⅝	87¼
Western Electric 5s '44	102¼	102⅜
Western Maryland 4s '52	81¼	81¼
Western N Y & Pa 5s '37	100⅞	100⅞
Western N Y & Pa 4s '43	92½	92½
Western Pac 5s A '46	98	97⅞
Western Un 5s '51	101⅜	101½
Western Un col 5s '38	102¼	102¼
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	87⅞	87⅝
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101	101
White Eagle Oil 5s '37 ww	103⅜	103⅜
White Sew Mach 6s '40	73	73
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	29¼	29
Wilkesbr & East 1st 5s '42	65	65
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	98¾	98½
Youngstown Street 5s	101	101
Winch R arm 7½s '41	100	100
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '56	82	82

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Feb 10	Last Feb 8
3½s '47	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.8
1st 4¼s	100.30	100.30	100.28	100.28	100.30
1st 4¼s rg	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	..
4th 4¼s '38	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.7
4th 4¼s rg	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	..
US 3⅜s '43	.9924	99.24	99.24	99.24	..
US 3⅜s '47	99.26	99.26	99.26	99.26	99.26
US 3¼s '56	104.13	104.13	104.13	104.13	..

FOREIGN BONDS

Akershus 5s '63	92	92
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	04	04
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	71	71
Antioquia 7s B '45	72¼	72¼
Antioquia 7s D '45	72⅛	72
Antioquia 111	71⅜	71⅜
Antwerp 5s '58	94⅜	94¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96	96
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	96⅛	96
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	96⅜	96⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	96⅛	96¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	96⅛	96
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	96	96
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96⅜	96⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	96¼	96
Australia 4½s '57	81⅜	80½
Australia 5s '55	88⅛	87½
Australia 5s '57	89	88¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104⅛	104
Austria Hydro 6½s rct	83	83
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	86	86
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93¼	93¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103¼	103
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	103⅜	103¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111	110¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108	107¾
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	116¼	116
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110⅜	110⅝
Berlin 6s '58	88¼	88¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	88½	88¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	90⅝	90⅝
Bogota (City) 8s '45	94	93
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	73⅝	73½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	74½	74⅜
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	89½	89½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103⅜	103¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	76	75½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	75½	75
Brazil (US) 8s '41	97⅞	97½
Bremen 7s '35	100⅞	100⅞
Brisbane 5s '57	84½	84½
Brisbane 5s '58	85	85
Budapest (City) 6s '62	77	77
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	85¼	85⅛
Bulgaria 7½s '68	85	85
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	98¼	98¼
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103	102⅞
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	90	86½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88	87½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	93¼	93
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	95	95
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	88⅝	88
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	89	88½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	89½	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	89⅛	89⅛
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101⅞	101⅝
Chile (City) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	26¾	26¾
Christiania (City) 6s '54	75⅝	75⅝
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	77	75½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	76	75⅝
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	91¼	91¼
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97¼	97¼
Coph'n Tel 5s '54	94	94
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	95½	95½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	86½	86½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	99½	99½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100⅛	99½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	72¾	72¾
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110½	100¾
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	111¼	111¼
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110½	110¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91½	91⅜
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½	100¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98⅜	98⅜
Dominic Rep '40	93	93⅞
Duke Power 6s	104	103¾
Dutch E I 5½s Mar '53	101⅝	101⅝
Est R R Co 7s '54	105¼	105⅛
Flat 7s '46 war	106¼	106¼
Flat 7s '46 ex-war	92	92
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99	98½
Finnish A 6½s '54	95¼	95¼
Finnish B 6½s '54	94⅞	94⅞
French Nat SS 7s '49	103⅞	103⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	115	114⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121⅜	120⅝
Germ 7s '49	107¼	107¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	88⅜	88⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	82½	82½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	82	81⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	94¼	94¼
Germ Bk '38	89	89
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	85	84⅝
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	90½	90½
Germ G E 6s '48	93¼	92¾
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	99¼	99
Germ G E 7s '45	107	107
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	97⅜	97⅜
Greek 6s '68	85½	85½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	98⅜	98⅜
Hamburg 6s '46	95½	95½
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	101	101
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	91⅜	90¾
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	86⅜	86⅛
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	96⅝	96⅝
Italian Pbu Utl 7s '52	94½	94½
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅝	98⅜
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94	94
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99⅞	99½
Jap (Im Gov) 6s '54	96	96
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103¼	103
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	79¾	79¾
Karstadt 6s '43	76	76
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	95¾	95½
Leipzig (City) 6s rcts '47	86⅝	86⅝
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	95⅞	95⅞
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103⅞
Medellin 6½s '54	70	70
Mex Int RR 4½s A '43	13	13
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89¼	89¼
Minas 6½s '58 ct	74	73⅞
Minas 6½s '59	74	73½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	97	97
Montevid (City) 6s '59	94½	94½
Nether'ds (King) 6s '72	107	107
New So Wales 5s '58	85¼	84½
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	89	89
Norway Bank 5s '67	95⅜	95⅜
Norway (King) 5s '63	97½	97½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101⅜	101⅜
Norway (King) 6s '43	107¼	103
Norway (King) 6s '44	103½	103
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	92½	92
Nuremberg 6s '52	86½	86½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	88⅜	88⅛
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97¼	97
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	104¼	104¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101¼	101
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102½	102½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103⅜	103⅜
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	106¼	106
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102	102
Peru 6s '60	76	75
Peru 6s '61	74¾	74¾
Peru 7s '59	93	93
Poland 6s '40	75½	75½
Poland 7s '47	83½	83½
Poland 8s '50	94¾	94⅝
Queensl'd (State) ..s '47	99¼	99¼
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	106	106
Rhine Main 7s '50	101	101
Rhine West '53 ww	92⅝	92⅝
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50

What's Right With America? Most Things, European Replies

(Continued from Page 1)

who, seeing that the United States is comparatively free of prejudices, social, educational, political, economical, must needs condemn the United States. It is not always easy to accept the new; and the United States is not only new in its manner of building, but is new in its manner of thinking.

Started on New Path

It does not see things as Europe sees things. Its experience has been entirely different. It has tackled problems in a fresh way. It has, of course, like all human communities, set up for itself doctrines which deprive it of its full liberty; but its doctrines are different, and they appear strange, and are therefore looked at askance.

Even those who admire the United States sincerely are sometimes afraid lest it should dominate western civilization. "Who shall be master—Europe or America?" cries Lucien Romier; and the tendency is to set the two continents in opposition. The contrast is doubtless great; perhaps it is greater than is usually realized.

America has, as it were, started afresh; it has declined to admit, for example, the British public school standards, the French bourgeois traditions, the German ideal of slow thoroughness. It has not been content to proceed cautiously along well-known lines. It has dared to encounter the unknown; and, in its audacity, class distinctions, the love of comfortable mediocrity, and the method of patient step-by-step advance, have gone.

For that matter they are going, too, in Europe, but precisely because they are going is the American example blamed and dreaded. Thus there is a tendency to place America and Europe poles apart, to imagine that they belong to different worlds, and to deplore, in conservative circles, the menace of their fusion.

Two Classes of "Knockers"

Nor is it only the traveler, who is naturally puzzled and shaken in his cherished ideas by the spectacle of the United States, and therefore tries to console himself by a contemplation of American shortcomings, American mistakes, and American queerness, who is too often to be numbered among the "knockers" of America; the American himself is, despite his characteristic confidence and his occasional boastfulness, paradoxically given to "knocking" himself.

The American "knockers" can roughly be divided into two categories. There are those who rail at America because it has not got far enough away from its European origins—has not, so to speak, become sufficiently American. And there are those who think that the United States is too far away from Europe—that is to say, is too American.

Among the first we may properly put H. L. Mencken. I for one have nothing to say against Mencken. Every country has need of stimulating critics, and if the Mencken reaction against many phases of American life appears to me to be excessive, yet I do not doubt that excess in vituperation can be justified by its effects. It may be necessary to fly to extremes in order to discover the happy medium. Mencken may help America to find itself by dint of his pokings and proddings.

Expatriates Wail Futilely

On the other hand, in Paris and elsewhere I continually meet the American expatriate, who describes the United States as a place in which no cultured person can live. There are, of course, 100 legitimate reasons for becoming an expatriate. If one's temperament is at variance with one's environment, it is permissible to change the environment.

Still it is not easy to listen with patience to the many disgruntled and inefficient artists and intellectuals, who, no more at home in Europe than in America, pass their time in futile complainings. For them America and all things American are anathema.

I am not sure whether I should include some of the yellower newspapers among the "knockers." I pick them up and am appalled at the picture of the United States which they present. Judging from their headlines, one might arrive at the conclusion that the United States is a land of gunmen and bootleggers, of crime on a scale unknown to Europe—and a land in which nature delights to provide better and bigger catastrophes than anywhere else.

For my part, at the risk of appearing to be the poorest sort of chronicler, I will confess that I did not see a single gunman, and was not approached by a single bootlegger. I missed the vast orgy of crime, and unaccountably was omitted from the roll call of castrophes.

There is almost unanimous opinion against the tabloid newspaper on the ground that it gets the daily picture of American life completely out of focus; but if the record of such things is the function of a newspaper, then the smaller the newspaper the better it is—for at least limited space restricts the lugubrious record.

Complimented by Criticism

I read in magazines, and other American publications, sensational denigrations of the United States, sometimes by Americans, sometimes by distinguished foreign visitors; and abroad I listen to expatriates and to Europeans who never tire of their ruthless exposure of American faults.

Generally I am told that America is without a "soul"—whatever that term may mean when applied to a nation of 120,000,000 persons, highly conscious of themselves, of all temperaments and of all cultures. No country was ever, in the whole history of the world, so much debated as is the United States. That is, perhaps, however critical may be some of the remarks, the best compliment that could be paid to America. Criticism itself is an unconscious tribute.

Yet sifting these evidences of interest in the United States, comparing them with my own knowledge, with my own experience in the United States, I am impelled to set down the result of my recent visit in somewhat different form; it is possible to write a long account of What's Wrong With America; I prefer to state, in these notes of travel, my opinion of What's Right With America.

Chinese in Cuba Cite Homeland's Progress

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HILO, T. H.—The remarkable progress made by China both in its foreign relations and domestic affairs, was discussed by Dr. Ling Ting, Chinese Minister to Cuba, and Dr. Chang Peng-chen, director of the Nankai Middle School, Tientsin, who were recent visitors in Hawaii.

"The main problem confronting China today is the abolishing of the system of consular jurisdiction," Dr. Ling said. "Nations recognize that every sovereign political entity has the exclusive right to exercise its jurisdiction within its own territory over all persons and property, irrespective of nationality. In China, however, the citizens and subjects of many foreign nations are free from native law and answerable only to those of their respective countries."

"The transformation of China is one of the biggest movements history has ever witnessed," Dr. Chang said. "It is of tremendous significance. If one can realize that it embraces one-fourth of the world, and that the Chinese have had a continuous development for 5000 years, he will see the great import of this transformation."

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, Back Bay, 74 The Fenway, Suite 51—Attractive furnished suite for six months or longer; absolute quiet; extensive view; three large rooms, bath and kitchenette, newly decorated, oriental rugs, paintings, radio, electric refrigeration, incinerator. Apply at once to OWNER on premises or janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, West 11th—Unfurnished 2-room apartment, bath and kitchenette; large living room; fireplace. Call Stuyvesant 1180.

RIVERTON, N. J., Philadelphia Suburb—Apartment 5 rooms, $50; 6 rooms, $70; beautiful location overlooking Delaware River; near church, 301 Bank Ave. Phone 714.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460 Apt. 3. NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY 198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE MARY F. KINGSTON 11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY High grade colored maids; references. 2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—General maid, experienced, who would go home nights; for small family. Phone Belmont 2098 (Mass.)

OFFICE FURNITURE

N. Y. C.—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or studio for sale. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 East 33d.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C. (Grand Central District)—Practitioner's light attractive office, part time. 1 East 42nd St. Murray Hill 2862.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, Grand Central district; mornings. Telephone Murray Hill 6291 between 12 and 4 p. m.

PRINTING

PRINTING — 250 20-lb. bond letterheads, $2; billheads, envelopes, cards, same price; combination, $7; booklets, folders, labels, show cards; everything reasonable; prompt personal service; also plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

CAPE COD—HARWICHPORT, MASS. FOR SALE—Nine-room house, furnished, barn and 2-car garage. MRS. F. W. DOANE, 18 Westview Ter., West Newton, Mass.

FOR SALE—New single house, 6 rooms and bath, heated garage; restricted neighborhood. OWNER, West Newton (Mass.) 1538.

RYE, NEW YORK—Sacrifice, modern home 7 rooms; Nokol oil burner; special terms; owner leaving state. OWNER, 61 Grand View Ave., Rye, New York.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY, 533 West 112, 7-E—Light, outside, living-bedroom; 1-2 adults; highly recommended; quiet American home.

WANTED—An elderly woman to board in a pleasantly located home. MISS CAROLYN SELLEW, 366 Elm St., West Haven, Conn.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Sunny front room; housekeeping allowed; reasonable. Tel. Copley 4666-J.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORION, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 175 Macdougal St.—Just north of Washington Square, large sunny unfurnished room for woman; private bath; large closet; maid service.

N. Y. C., 417 Riverside Drive (114th St.)—Roommate for gentleman, ideal surroundings; Christian Scientist preferred. Cathedral 9979. MARTIN.

NEW YORK CITY, 323 West 83rd (6-E)—Large, sunny front double; kitchen privileges; modern elevator apartment; $13.

NEW YORK CITY, 57 West 9th St.—Large sunny front room in private house, running water; gentleman preferred.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive double room next bath, single room, running water. 606 W. 116th St., Apt. 53.

NEW YORK CITY, West 58th—Attractive single room, private home, elevator apartment, near park. Circle 4420.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHEF-STEWARD—With New York experience desires to return there; best of references. Address R. M., 603 Grace American Bldg., Richmond, Va.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, capable taking full charge; gentlemen preferred; references. R-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Young lady attending night school wishes place housekeeper, private home, or waitress in restaurant. Tel. West 0251, MRS. SUE M. RODGERS, 2111 K St. N. W.

YOUNG LADY, refined, educated, will read, write letters, visit or coach young girl. Academy 7011, New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DEVELOP POISE—Social assurance, conversation, repartee, story telling. MLLE. LOUISE, Park Central Hotel, 56th St. and 7th Ave., New York. Circle 8000.

TO LET—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Two very large beautifully furnished rooms, kitchen, bath; private house. 324 West 101st St., New York City.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENCIES WANTED

LONDON—Merchant with established office and connections in frozen meat, wool and general produce requires agencies. M-31, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Hand-pieced bed quilts; single or twin beds. MRS. H. A. CLARK, 818 Belmont Ave., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 2-7322.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SINCERE, intelligent women wanted in every community to become local representatives for nationally known Marionette Frocks and Stilson Skirts. This is a real opportunity to become associated permanently with an old established company of sound financial standing. Selling experience not necessary. Spare-time workers can qualify. Commission basis. Free sales equipment. Wonderful spring line now ready. Write WARDSTILSON CO., Box 447, Anderson, Indiana.

POST VACANT

SWITZERLAND—Lady as private secretary; must be able to write German, French & English well from dictation; shorthand & typewriting required; Christian Scientist preferred; send references & state terms. Box M-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

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FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
59 Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
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CHICAGO
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CLEVELAND
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350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
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THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
Our New Store
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Anything and Everything Electrical: Fixtures, Contract Wiring, etc.
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ICE—COAL—WOOD
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Jewelers
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NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

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Clothiers to the entire family.

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Excellent Food at moderate prices

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Portsmouth—Davis News Stand, High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Solomons News Co., 8th and Broad Sts.; Union News Co., Broad St. Station.
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Clarksburg—J. P. Garrow's News Stand, Waldo Hotel; Pike News Stand, Fourth St. Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel. Huron—Sherman & Moe, 265 Dakota Ave.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand, Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.
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VIRGINIA

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MADISON 620 MADISON 630

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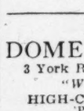

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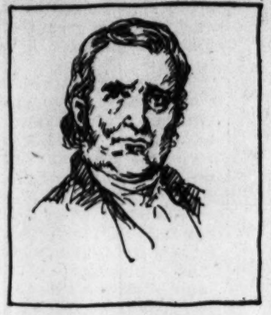


Who: JOHN MARSHALL.

Where: The United States.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: Virginian gentleman and Federalist, eminent statesman and diplomat, first Chief Justice of the United States. Schools being scarce in the rural South of that day, Col. Thomas Marshall was his eldest son's first teacher; and thereafter John's education never ran in stereotyped grooves. He delighted to spend his days in open-air exercise, his nights in intensive delvings into the study of law. Then the Revolutionary War called him away to active service and was to him a most valued schoolmaster. As John Marshall said himself, he joined the army a Virginian, he left it an American.

His true career began after the war, in Virginia, when he was granted a license to practice law; then in rapid succession he took forward steps—the Virginia Assembly, the executive council, the State Legislature, the federal convention which met in 1788 to discuss the ratification of the Constitution. All these bodies knew the intelligent cooperation of young Mr. Marshall, whose convincing arguments, it is said, did much to overthrow all obstacles to the adoption of the Constitution. In relation to the much contested Jay Treaty, too, John Marshall's arguments indicated his strong belief in the necessity for building up a central government.

And so he climbed and climbed in position and influence. He, with Elbridge Gerry and Charles Pinckney, was a special envoy to France, leaving a tactful impression upon a troubled scene. Then he was elected to Congress, where he led the forces of the Administration and took a leading part in the debates. In 1800 he became President Jefferson's Secretary of State, and but one year later was appointed first Chief Justice of the United States, which exalted office he held for more than 30 years. In the Supreme Court were exercised those qualities which enabled him to leave a lofty and a lasting mark upon American forms and modes of government: his breadth of understanding, his tolerance and moderation, his truly original viewpoint, his stanch defense of the Federal Constitution at a time when the powers of that document were but ill-defined. John Marshall established the precedent for the conduct of that high office to which a distinguished American citizen has just been appointed, Charles E. Hughes.

A Word a Day

Incorporeal

This word is used to designate that which does not have a material body or form, that which is not constituted of matter; it implies that the being is not dependent upon physicality, and has none. It is, in effect, a synonym for "spiritual."

The word is derived from the Latin *incorporalis*, "not bodily," compounded of *in*, the negative prefix, and *corpus*, "body."

There is also the spelling "incorporal," but this necessitates a shifting of the accent. In-cor-po'-re-al is accented on the third syllable; in-cor'-po-ral, on the second. In the first case the *i* is as in *it*, first *o* as in *orb*, second as in *old*, *e* as in *event*, *a* as in *account*; in the second, observe that the first *o* is as in *odd*, second as in *obey*.

"God and His image are incorporeal."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

What historical event is associated with Himmelbjerg in Denmark?—*Home Forum Page*	20
What qualifications are demanded of the personnel of the national panel of arbitrators of the United States?—*News Section*	20
How can one make a lunch counter for the birds?—*Children's Page*	20
Who was the first Chief Justice of the United States?—*One Minute Biography*	20
How was the letter X used in the inscriptions of the early Christians?—*Letters to The Christian Science Monitor*	20

Grade Yourself What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

Ohio State Journal: Maybe armor plate wasn't as susceptible to high polish as blue serge is, but still we wonder what those old knights did when the seat of their armor suit got shiny.

Gazette: Stock advertisement offers "bargain for wide-awake investors." On the whole, we'd prefer something we could invest in and then sleep afterward.

Arkansas Gazette: Several countries lay claim to Antarctica by discovery, but Admiral Byrd is the first to establish homestead rights.

A Quotation for Today

MEN tire themselves in pursuit of rest.
—STERNE

Odds and Ends

For Good Roads

During 1930 the southern section of the United States will spend $250,000,000 in highway construction and maintenance, a large amount of this being provided by a tax on gasoline.

CANNED POTATOES

Potatoes are now available in tin containers. It is claimed that the potatoes put up in this manner immediately after they are dug retain the original freshness and flavor.

Bicycle Express

During a railway strike in 1894, a bicycle mail service route was established between San Francisco and Fresno, Calif., letters requiring a 25-cent stamp.

Timgad

The excavations at Timgad, in Algeria, known as the "African Pompeii" have disclosed a subterranean water system, a theater, market and public library, built during the Roman occupation.

Geographical Societies

The first geographical society was founded in Paris in 1821, and 31 years later the first of these societies in the United States—The American Geographical Society—was established.

Flax

Flax has been cultivated from the earliest historical times, and it is mentioned in the Bible, in the Book of Exodus, as one of the products of Egypt, in the time of the Pharaohs.

Nobel Prize Fund

The original fund for the Nobel prizes amounted to $9,200,000, the awards being made available from the interest on this sum.

The Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet

IT HAD snowed all over Farmer Ben's farm. The snow had begun to fall the day before. It had begun to fall in the afternoon when Emmaline and Susabet, Farmer Ben's two most estimable hens, had been coming home from a walk.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I see a flake of snow.
I think we'd better hurry
A little as we go."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Your judgment is correct.
These flakes will grow into a storm
I very much expect."

So Susabet and Emmaline picked up their feet quicker and quicker, and now and then spread their wings and flew as far as they could, which is the way hens do when they are in a hurry. And there were more and more snowflakes, and the road was soon white, and Emmaline and Susabet hurried along faster and faster.

"Come Right in, Emmaline and Susabet," Said Farmer Ben.

But they were not very far from Farmer Ben's farm, and there was Farmer Ben himself at the gate looking up and down the road. When they saw him, Emmaline and Susabet both said "Cluck! Cluck!" and Farmer Ben took off his hat and waved it at them, and put it on again quickly so as not to get snow on his hair.

"Come right in, Emmaline and Susabet," said Farmer Ben. "It's going to be a snowy night. I was just wondering whether I hadn't better get out the flivver and go in search of you. But I didn't know which way you'd gone. Come right in, Emmaline and Susabet."

"Cluck!" said Emmaline.

"Cluck!" said Susabet.

"Cluck!" said Farmer Ben, speaking like a hen.

Then he shut the door of the henhouse behind him, and Susabet and Emmaline had their supper with the other hens, and after that all the hens hopped up on the perch, and said good night to each other, and went to sleep.

All night the snow fell, and two or three times Emmaline and Susabet woke up.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"The darkness is intense.
I fancy out of doors the snow
Is higher than the fence."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"'Twill be a pretty sight
To see the world tomorrow morn
All dressed in snowy white."

And then they went to sleep again.

In the morning there was snow all over Farmer Ben's farm. It was so deep in the henyard that the hens had to stay in the house till Farmer Ben came with his snow shovel and made a place where they could walk round. And before that he had to shovel a path from his house to the henyard. And then he had to shovel paths to the barn and to the front gate.

Farmer Ben was one of the best men with a snow shovel that ever was. But the storm was over and the sun shining brightly when Emmaline and Susabet had each laid an egg and were walking down the path to the front gate. And there they came to a snowdrift.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Whatever shall we do?
This drift, I fear, is all too deep
For us to struggle through."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"We'll spread our wings and fly.
Beyond this drift we may be sure
The snowplow has gone by."

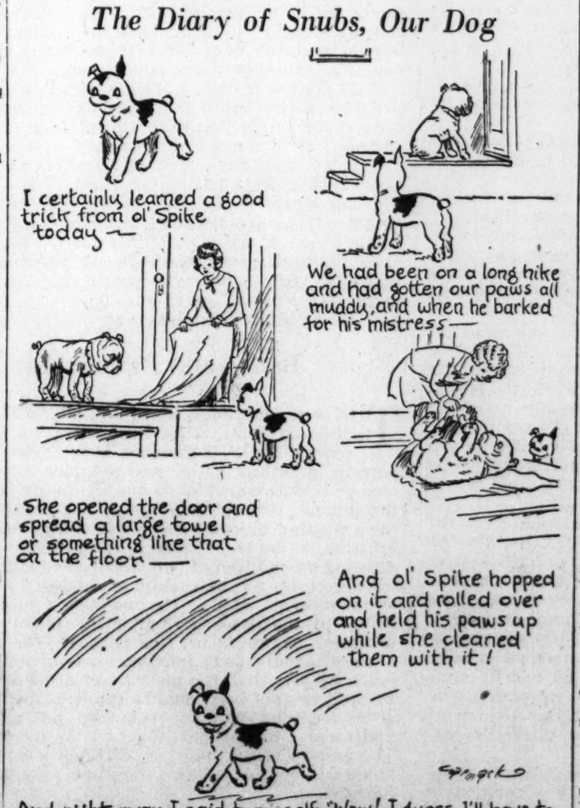
So Emmaline and Susabet flew. And sure enough, when they came down on the other side of the snowdrift, the snowplow had gone by and made a smooth white street.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "En" Puzzle:

Engine, Pencil, Wrench, Cement, Mitten.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


I certainly learned a good trick from ol' Spike today—
We had been on a long hike and had gotten our paws all muddy, and when he barked for his mistress—
She opened the door and spread a large towel or something like that on the floor—
And ol' Spike hopped on it and rolled over and held his paws up while she cleaned them with it!
And right away I said to myself—"Wow! I guess I'll have to get the Boss to do something like that for me!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

His Brother's Need

(From the Rossendale Free Press)

Rossendale, Lancs, Eng.

"DURING the last couple of weeks," writes a resident of Shawclough Road, "men from the electricity department of the Rawtenstall Corporation have been busy tearing up part of the road, and installing and joining up electricity cables in connection with the substation recently built there. Tuesday morning of this week being fine, though windy, the laborers had hung overcoats on the outside of the watchman's hut, in front of which stood the inevitable brazier, of course alight.

"When everyone was busy a gust of wind gently lifted one overcoat off the corner of the hut and deposited it on the brazier! When the coat was well on fire one of the workmen spotted it and rushing up rescued the garment, or what little remained of it. But it was a poor, charred thing, unfit for further use.

"Each man who knew that the coat could not be his, smiled; but the main's engineer did not smile; though it was not his coat. What he did was to call the men together, find out whose coat it was, go across to his little car, get out his own overcoat, try it on the man, found it would fit, and said 'It's yours.' Then he went back to the job he was watching.

"Humanity, I call it!"

The Ball Game

IF YOU know anything about baseball you will have a fellow feeling for the team of small boys which during a school recess had spent most of their time in the "field" while the opposing players were having a veritable field day in batting. Only a short time was left, and the players would have to adjourn to their classes. One little fellow on the batting side spoke up, "Let's stop and give the other side a chance to bat." It was agreed, But, according to the contribution from Miss E. E. G. of Highland Park, Ill., it wasn't but a few moments before there were "three out." Then the lad yelled, "Aw, let's give the rest of them a bat." Agreed again, and everyone seemed especially happy that day when classes were resumed.

The Needy, His Family

"CHRISTMAS wouldn't be Christmas to me without someone to share it," said T. J. Swivel, "and who could or would appreciate it more than those who otherwise would be without?" According to the story in the Portland Oregonian kindly relayed to us by Miss N. N., Mr. Swivel entertained 350 widows and their families at a sumptuous Christmas repast in the Indian Grill of the Multnomah Hotel. There were toys galore for the little folks, and all sorts of entertainment—and the guests, it should be added, were carried without charge by the street car company.

The Cave Dog

CHIEF Z. Z. kindly contributes an item gleaned from the Peoria (Ill.) Star, which relates in much detail the difficulties a father and son overcame in supplying food to a mother dog and her litter which the boy had discovered in an out-of-the-way cave in midwinter. We are not surprised that such an item would appeal to an Indian chief!

In Lighter Vein

February 2

It was the first day of February, and the teacher of a first-grade room asked her pupils: "Children, can anyone tell whose anniversary comes in this month?"

After much delay one little girl raised her hand. The teacher said, "Mary, you may tell us."

Mary very proudly stood up and said, "The groundhog's."

The Wrong Idea

"Look here," said a man to the foreman builder, "can you give me a definite date on which this house will be completed? You see—I'm getting married when it is ready for occupation."

"Right," the foreman replied. "You leave it to me. I'll see the job's spun out as long as possible!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Zoology

Believe it or not, but it's true,
There's an animal down at the zoo
That looks hoary with age
But the sign on its cage
Informs you the critter is
"Gnu."

—*Life.*

Change Heeded

Artist: "More interruptions! This is the third time I've had to draw this head!"

Wife: "Then try a change, darling. I want you to draw me a check."—*Humorist.*

Always Original

"What, after all, is the biggest child problem?"

"How to answer little Willie's questions!"

The Coal Situation

"This coal business will take some settling."

"You're right. I haven't paid for the two tons I had at the end of last winter."—*Passing Show.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Progress at London

WHILE the statements issued on behalf of their respective governments by Secretary Stimson and Prime Minister MacDonald do not justify some of the optimistic estimates placed upon them by many newspapers, they do justify the assertion that the negotiators now meeting at London—particularly the English-speaking representatives—are making progress. Parity has not been attained. Indeed, parity in the sense in which the word is accepted by the average man is never likely to be reached. Exact equality in fighting strength at sea depends on too many factors—some of them imponderable—to be possible. But it is clear from the statements of the two leaders at London that in one important thing equality has been established—both are equally desirous to have this conference accomplish some immediate reductions in naval force, and some measure of future limitation.

Perhaps the propositions put forward by Secretary Stimson seem more concrete and specific than those appearing in the British statement. Indeed, nothing in the latter justifies its acceptance as a formal reply to the American note. Rather, it reads like an independent statement of British naval needs and the measure of reduction and limitation her authorities are willing to accept. Although the American statement received earlier publicity, there is nothing in Mr. MacDonald's statement to indicate that he had studied it. Mr. Stimson suggests the immediate reduction of the battleship fleets to equal numbers. Mr. MacDonald hopes to see battleships disappear altogether in time. On cruisers the United States offers the alternative of building up to Great Britain's desired minimum of 399,000 tons, or having the latter reduce its fleet to the 327,000 tons which was the American figure at Geneva. Here again the British counter-proposition is more technical, advocating the transference of allotted tonnage from one class to another so long as the total is not changed. On submarines the two governments are at one in advocating their abolition, or, failing that, their rigid regulation for the "humanizing" of their activities in war. Both, too, are a unit in declaring for equality in destroyers, aircraft and aircraft carriers.

Both governments are now on record as desiring both reduction and limitation, the eventual abandonment of battleships and submarines, and a succession of naval holidays that anything like a building race may be averted. This is progress enough to be reported after a scant three weeks of conference. What has thus been accomplished makes entirely reasonable the opinion that inside of a month from now the conference will have successfully ended its labors.

As to American Culture—

AMERICANS, in this year of 1930, may take heart of grace. Their period of cultural probation among the nations, it appears, is past. The United States has attained its majority, in artistic appreciation, if not in artistic production.

Several signs point to this arrival. Abel Warshawsky returned to New York from Europe recently. He is an American artist who has lived for the last twenty years in Paris. In a newspaper interview he confided some of his discoveries:

America is vastly more artistic in appreciation than a dozen years ago.

The average American middle class home is furnished in better taste than its counterpart in Paris.

Americans buy pictures now because they love them; foreign collectors buy them as an investment to sell for more money later to Americans.

So! It is the Europeans, rather than the Americans, who are commercial in matters of art?

But Mr. Warshawsky is, after all, an American, and his statements are generalizations. Perhaps he exaggerates a little; having found by residence in Europe that Europeans, after all, are human, and not the rare and exquisite creatures they had been pictured by American critics of America.

For America's severest critics have been, not the visiting foreigners, but some of her own sons. So often have these vociferous iconoclasts told their fellow-citizens they were yokels that the designation became universally accepted. Almost any American was ready to admit without argument that, in matters of intellect or art, the best the United States could produce was not worthy to be mentioned in the same breath with Europe's worst.

But the thing was a little overdone. Even the pleasure of being humble may pall. Besides, the suspicion grew that perhaps the critics were neither entirely competent nor wholly disinterested. Calmer voices came to be heard. Now, the youngest generation is turning its ridicule against the scoffers, its elders. There was always, of course, a minority of sane persons who knew that the circus eventually would fold its tents and steal away. But now that the youngest generation has arrived to subject the field to its cool gaze, the clowns' time obviously has elapsed.

The outcome can only be beneficial. The punishment that America suffered was salutary. It has helped the country to grow culturally through realizing its limitations. Now that stage is past. The revolutionary artists and the image-breaking critics will both be viewed dispassionately and in perspective. The Nation is artistically awake. The time is ripe for production of artists.

Trials Without Jury

ONLY about 5 per cent of the criminal cases tried in the State of Maryland last year went to a jury, the annual report of the office of the State Attorney, just published, reveals. This is because jury trial in Maryland, as in some other states, is optional in all criminal cases, even including capital offenses, and because defendants know they will be tried more quickly and just as fairly by a judge acting without a jury, as by a judge with a jury. There are now a score of states where waiver of jury trial is permitted in one or more categories of crimes.

In all juvenile courts juries are omitted automatically, as also in traffic courts, and the like. The universal experience has been that waiver of jury trial does not work a hardship on the defendant, who always has the right to demand jury trial if he wants it. Incidentally, the American Law Institute recommends upon all states in its model code of criminal procedure that jury trial be made optional in all but capital cases.

If this system is so satisfactory among the states, why is there so great an outcry against the Wickersham commission proposal for a somewhat similar step in the federal courts? Some of the protest is directed against the alleged "unconstitutionality" of the plan, but this argument is being pretty generally discounted.

The chief criticism seems to be against the alleged novelty of the procedure. Coupled with this is the feeling, apparently quite genuine among many wets, that this device has been invented for the particular purpose of depriving liquor offenders of jury trial. Actually, of course, the plan does not deprive anybody of jury trial—it simply makes waiver of jury trial optional after preliminary examination by a federal commissioner. Ninety-nine out of a hundred of those brought up under the proposed system—guilty and not guilty, alike—will be overwhelmingly grateful for the ease and rapidity of the proposed procedure. Boiling it all down, the proposal would simply do in federal courts, for petty offenses, what states like Maryland, Wisconsin, Connecticut—to name only a few—already do in all criminal offenses.

Can anyone seriously assert that the 95 per cent of cases tried last year without a jury in Maryland were not fairly and justly tried? Such a charge is, of course, preposterous. But it is no more preposterous than to assert that the Wickersham commission proposal to permit jury waiving in petty offenses would produce unfair and unjust decisions.

Fred Stone Is Back Again

BEHIND the applause that greets Fred Stone nightly in the musical play that has brought him back to the stage there is something more than an expression of public regard for his abilities as an entertainer and for his worth as a man. The handclapping is a tribute, most of all, to the courage he has manifested in making his return to the theater. His is the courage of explorers, of settlers in the inhospitable wilderness, of men whom no hazard can make flinch.

Nightly during the course of his performance he has a chat with the audience, yet never a word does he utter that could reflect upon aviation. To his own mistaken notions he attributes his "discovery of the law of gravitation at the time he broke his contract." He makes no appeal to the sympathies of his audience. He is there to entertain them again on his merits as one of the ancient and honorable line of clowns, and entertain them he does. And his sweetest reward is the laughter of children at his comicalities. If you wish to see Fred at the top of his bent, attend one of his Saturday matinées.

For a parallel to Fred Stone's comeback one must refer to Bernhardt, another indomitable who never admitted defeat. Fred cheerfully remarks that "if his dancing comes back as well as his golf, he will soon be 100 per cent; no, 108." He makes mock complaint that he can't come onto the stage now without bumping into a Stone, what with his wife and two of their daughters in his present play, "Ripples," and another soon to join them. Then the Stones will be able to go the Marx Brothers one better, and appear as five of the three musketeers.

Can't you see Stone standing where Deburau, Grimaldi, Richard Fox, Dan Leno and others of their royal purple line have stood? Instead of "Adsum" or "Present," they answer, "Here we are again!" and then are off on a train of antics that cause universal laughter. Harmlessness is the hall mark of the true clown. His is the laughter that refreshes and stings not. Gratitude to his legion of friends and love for his family called to Fred Stone. Gallantly he responded, thanks to that eagerness to please that always marks the work of great ones in the theater, and thanks to his innate courage.

British Banks and Rationalization

THE new development of British banking policy in relation to rationalization, announced by J. H. Thomas, is the most important practical effect yet recorded of the change in outlook which is quietly taking place throughout British industry as the result of the widening discussions on the causes of depression in the staple trades. In particular the growing recognition of two essential conditions for successful reconstruction is implied by the announcement, and by the machinery already set up by the Bank of England to control the provision of capital for this purpose. The first of these is that true rationalization is something much greater than the merging of firms or the re-equipment of individual factories. It involves a far-reaching policy of planned production and waste elimination throughout an industry. The second is that mergers dictated solely by financial considerations may be positively harmful.

During the years of depression the greater joint stock banks, following traditional methods, have advanced loans to individual firms to tide them over difficulties, with adequate cover in the form of various tangible securities. The stage has been reached in many cases where acceptable securities are no longer available, and in the aggregate the depressed industries have accumulated a vast indebtedness to the banks.

The new policy will demand a great co-operative effort by all concerned to bring about such changes in the organization of these industries as will achieve marked economies by increased technical efficiency. Capital will be provided only for the carrying through of approved schemes designed for this purpose, and in determining whether loans shall be granted the determining factor will be the technical soundness of the schemes projected.

The initiative was taken by the Bank of England when the Cotton Corporation was formed to promote a great amalgamation and technical reorganization in the American spinning section of the Lancashire industry. A drastic writing down of indebtedness, in which the joint stock banks as well as the stockholders shared the loss, preceded a guarantee by the Bank of England of adequate new capital for the reconstruction of the productive apparatus. The same idea has been applied in the more recent reconstruction of Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., and one or two other steel concerns, and it is now to be extended to all who are willing to avail themselves of the help offered on these conditions.

The special machinery devised by the Bank of England takes the form of a Securities Management Trust, with the governor of the bank as chairman and a group of men distinguished for their knowledge of finance and industry as his colleagues. This organization will be the industrial and economic instrument of the bank. It will submit all rationalization schemes placed before it to a searching investigation, financially and technically, and on its judgment will be based decisions on the advance of new capital.

Discussion on the possibility of bringing all the joint stock banks into association with this scheme, and on a further possibility that some government guarantee to cover part of the risks may be given, is now proceeding. Meanwhile the work of the Bank of England and its trust will be developed, and there is every indication that this radical departure from British traditional banking practice will give a powerful impulse to the forces making for an even more radical reorganization and modernization of British industry.

Fe

"WHAT'S this, another word?" you may demand. And well you may, for with more than 400,000 words in the English language it would seem that almost every contingency must have been provided for in the matter of ordinary speech.

Well, let's see. Suppose you were a young lady and had just received a very, very important special delivery letter from somebody. And now that he was coming to town tomorrow you wanted to explain to a friend why you wouldn't be able to come to her party. You would have to mention the letter, of course, but you would feel that it was absolutely nobody's business whether the sender was a young man or woman.

You would play as safe as you could, and probably start out by saying, "I'm sorry to disappoint you, but I have just received a special delivery letter from a friend (safe so far) who says—" (Ah, you almost caught yourself saying "he"). You smile complacently and repeat, "Who says—" Now what? You pause. You can't say "he," that would be telling something. You can't say "she," that wouldn't be true. Then you probably go back and say, "Who says they are coming to town tomorrow; and I just have to meet them."

Take another case. You find a book in your office. And because you don't know whether the owner is a man or woman, you may say, "Someone must have come in and left their book." Of course you could have said "his or her book," but it would have been awkward.

If you haven't blundered with the plural common gender pronoun in such emergencies, you at least have heard scores of others trying to maneuver around it. How you have longed for a common gender pronoun in the singular!

Why not something like "fe"? In the objective, "fem"; in the possessive, "fer." Others may be able to offer something better. Certainly there is a need for some new form. At any rate, down with "they"!

Editorial Notes

Burnt toast! Who hasn't at some time been chagrined to find the golden-brown slice a smoky black? It may be encouraging in such a circumstance to learn that a physicist of India has discovered that diamonds may have been formed while that slice of bread went to waste. These, it appears, however, are too small even to be seen by a microscope, so don't burn it on purpose.

In a timely effort to curb the buying of war toys, such as soldiers, tanks, cannons, forts, etc., for children, the French committee of the war veterans' organizations has passed this resolution:

We deplore that war is being represented to the younger generation as a game, when it should be made to appear in its truly tragic and somber form, recalling constantly the sufferings and the miseries and destruction it brings to humanity.

Arrangements have been completed for a debate between Harvard and Princeton undergraduate teams. Why not pick for the topic, "Shall Harvard and Princeton Athletic Teams Meet Again?" and abide by the result?

Next—the built-in radio, says Popular Science Monthly. House-hunters of the future will have the added task of finding a home equipped with their favorite make of radio.

It didn't take Mrs. Lindbergh long to qualify for a glider's license after her famous husband had qualified for his. Yes, it is still "We."

And navy scrapping will go far toward ending navy scrapping.

Up the Murray River in Australia

IT MAY be that the Murray requires a little introduction to persons abroad. Therefore a few outstanding facts may well be set down before we begin our trip. Of course, it is Australia's greatest river, and is spoken of in expansive phrases, such as the Nile of Australia, while there are figures to back up the high position the Murray occupies in the river systems of the world. With its principal tributaries, the total navigable length is 3212 miles. The Nile has 4000, and the Amazon 3600 miles.

Now just a line or two in acres and square miles. The watershed of the tributaries in Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria spreads over 414,253 square miles, or 265,000,000 acres, equal to nearly one-seventh of the total area of Australia. Cradled in the Snowy Ranges, near Mount Kosciusko, the Murray breaks away from its white mantle, twisting and turning through Victoria and South Australia, in its onward rush for the open sea, about 140 miles south of Adelaide. Once a runaway, the river is now being harnessed by a system of locks and weirs which will reform its dissipating waste into all-the-year navigability. So, instead of a stream of desultory habits, there will be one of maximum efficiency.

A trip on the Murray at any time has a charm of its own, but just now one begins to feel the thrill of historic interest, for it is 100 years since Capt. Charles Sturt discovered the river after an epic journey in a whaleboat. Sturt and his companions—a gallant band, indeed—rowed from the mouth of the Murrumbidgee in New South Wales to the sea on the southern coast of South Australia, a distance of 1700 miles. It still stands as the longest rowboat trip on record.

And not only that. The cost to the Government was only £266, "less 7½d.," giving the precise calculation in official documents—surely the most economical bit of exploring ever done, considering the proportions of the discovery. Sturt's achievement unlocked Australia's greatest river system. One keeps thinking of this prodigious feat in heroic adventure as the fussy little paddle steamer chug-chugs its way over the broad-bosomed stream which has still a lot of its old romance, for a primitive simplicity is revealed here and there. But you like it all the better for that.

* * *

And there is no doubt that Sturt realized that he had discovered something worth while. He must have envisaged the massive prosperity and throbbing industry which the Murray presents today. On his return from the intrepid boat journey he wrote: "I could not but think that I was leaving behind me the fullest reward of our toil in a country that would ultimately render our discoveries valuable. . . . My eye never fell on a country of more promising aspect, or more favorable position." On the banks of the big river one now sees the developing realization of Sturt's dream—the smiling orchard lands, which produce some of the finest produce in the world, and green pastures where sheep and cattle feed. There are those who foresee a Murray Valley of 300,000 acres under economic irrigation, with 120,000 settlers, and an output worth £10,000,000 annually. In view of what is being done today, this is not too much to expect.

The starting point of tourist trips is Murray Bridge, the railway center. Hence we shall begin from there, proceeding up stream. Passing under the 2000-foot-long iron bridge, there spreads out on either side the vivid green pictures of reclaimed swamp lands, whence the metropolis gets most of its milk supply. Neat little homesteads peep out from the emerald hilltops, and the holdings seem to be ruled off in their almost precise allocation of so much for intensive cultivation, and this portion for grazing. Nine miles away from Murray Bridge appears the first of the large settlements where South Australia has repatriated many of her returned soldiers. It extends along the river frontage for seven miles, and dips back to a green expanse of 5800 acres, flashing brilliantly in the afternoon sun. Fruit trees run off in symmetrical rows from the deep fringe of the swamp growths; and then, at the back of them is the waving gold of the cereal crops. From now on unfolds a pageantry of cultivation, though the Murray has its vivid contrasts.

* * *

You keep turning from the commercial side of the river, with its fruit, and vines and stock, to the persistent enchantment of the scenery. Oh, the wonder of the shadows when the magic Australian sun is in its most radiant mood. Everything on the bank declivity is etched on the slow-moving glass with such amazing definition that the illusion of the earth having tumbled into the river and rearranged itself in orderly fashion is definitely obtained. Twigs and broken bark, a settler standing by his homestead, cattle grazing near the water's edge, a fisherman's boat tied to a sapling—all are penciled with a topsy-turvydom of artistry that delights while it bewilders.

That is only one feature of the mystery of the Murray. As the steamer, still turning the old-fashioned paddle wheels of the type the first navigator used eighty years ago, slips along with the rhythmic cropping of the paddles, you become conscious of the alternating appearance of the red cliffs, first appearing on one side, and then on the other. They change, and change, in a surprising panorama—now, majestic gums where parrots flit like painted sunshine; then, great banks of willows which caress the clear waters, and in whose secluded recesses wild fowl play and make their secure homes. Later, the banks become as bare as the road, and the landscape to the horizon is like a yellow waste. Backwaters flash in the distance, and on the top of a straggly tree perches a blue, or white, crane whose long, elegant form disappears into a wonderful camouflage, excepting to the riversiders who have the trained, selective eye.

The cliffs rise and fall. Let the geologist explain the reason for their rich coloration and talk of the various ages, Miocene and Eocene and Tertiary—it is sufficient for the tourist to see the bright browns and the flaming yellows of the sandstone stained by iron oxide, and the darker bands of clay. High up underneath long, overhanging verandas the swallows build homes of gray mud, like inverted, bottle-shaped inkwells, and rabbits have their burrows there, and foxes their hiding places. The approach of the steamer stirs up the denizens of these little settlements, as, indeed, it does all along the river. White clouds of cockatoos go screaming overhead, and plover cry in the marshes. Placid, philosophical kookaburras—the world-famed laughing jackass—shout hilariously from leafy boughs, scaring off the cranes, which dash away with lolloping flight; but up in the clouds hawks circle, and circle.

* * *

In the lower reaches of the river are the irrigation areas, which disappear into sheep and cattle land, and reappear again as the great orchards are approached. These reach their most prosperous and picturesque climax at Renmark, 355 miles from the Murray mouth. Renmark was the first irrigation settlement, with a history of more than forty-two years, and it remains today the principal productive center, with its navel oranges, and dried fruit. But before Renmark is reached, the steamer passes other areas of splendid productivity, like those at Waikerie and Cobdogla. Waikerie is no pocket handkerchief, as river towns go. It comprises 9276 acres, and has a pumping plant lifting 18,000 gallons a minute against a total head of 160 feet. And Cobdogla is a port of some importance, quite up-to-date in its irrigation facilities like the others.

Though the Government has pursued an active policy in the opening up of the Murray lands, and has placed the work under a commission, the possibilities, under favorable auspices, are almost illimitable. Wherever the Murray touches, it fertilizes. Better days than the present are bound to come, and, meanwhile, the patient, hopeful settlers are erecting embankments, and reclaiming lands, with government aid, in preparation for a substantial expansion of industry. The water is pumped from the river and distributed by means of concrete channels to the boundary of each block. What a range of products must some day be commanded by these wonderful lands. Vines, citrus and deciduous fruits can be grown to perfection, and dairying, stock raising and cereal crops are established successes. An abounding prosperity is only a matter of time.

* * *

But, considered merely as a tourist highway, the Murray is a great national asset. One trip charms and allures—there is no monotony in an annual pilgrimage. It is in the jostling contrast that you get so much attraction. In the season, with the scintillating sunshine and moonlit nights, this is a fairy adventure. All day the pageantry unfolds. From the deck of the paddle steamer, whose slow speed and frequent calls at river sidings are so restful, you will see camps as primitive as when the pioneers came ninety-three years ago—fishermen's huts of wonderfully entwined bags and boughs, or in a disorderly design of tins; and colonies of blacks that take you right back to days before South Australia's history began (but some of them run their Fords). They make a precarious, yet sufficient, living, catching the great Murray cod, and doing odd jobs about the farms. I saw one encampment of fifty of these settlers, happy in their own care-free way, earning a few shillings during the week, and then off for a motor jaunt somewhere.

But it is not all primitive settlement, of course. There are homes of the well-to-do producers which would grace any fashionable suburb of the city. On the banks near to Murray Bridge, South Australia's Minister of Agriculture (James Cowan) is showing the way to the prosperous occupation of the reclaimed swamps, as he has done for many years. Some of the pioneer residences are full of old-time dignity, landmarks on the river's history. They point the finger of achievement up and down stream, and the trail has been followed by worthy men and women who have introduced into the landscape of the broad river (not with ostentation, but the justifiable pride of success), homes on classical lines.

* * *

Down toward the Murray mouth you enter upon the big lakes, with a continuous picture of intense cultivation, holding the attention with unbroken fascination. Sturt crossed Lakes Alexandrina and Albert in his notable voyage of discovery. They have the appearance of inland seas. Alexandrina is 224 miles in extent and is capable of profitable reclamation, they say, and Albert comprises 41,000 acres. The water is so shallow that experts agree it could be reclaimed at small cost for dairying. On these waters pelicans sail in long processions, ungainly, yet picturesque, with their mammoth bills, which take heavy toll of fish, to the constant alarm of those who depend upon this industry for a livelihood.

E. W. P.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Christmas and Xmas

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest a paragraph among the editorial notes appearing in the Monitor of Dec. 14, 1929, deploring the frequent substitution of the word Xmas for Christmas, and I agree with the writer thus far that I prefer the appearance of the word "Christmas" to that of the abbreviation "Xmas."

Nevertheless, this paragraph, ignoring, as it does, the well-known usage of "X" as a symbol or contraction for Christ in Greek, Latin and English, and referring to an entirely different and, in this case, surely unnatural significance of "X," seems liable to mislead your readers. They should at least consider the historical and linguistic data before they accept the statement that "this mark of indifference, ignorance and suffering no longer should find place in the vocabulary of the educated person."

The sign which we know as "X" is identical with the first letter of the Greek word for Christ (Χριστός), and as such was used by the early Christians as a symbol for Christ. The Greek letter "X," known as Chi, is pronounced "Ch," thus being identical in form only with the Latin or English "X" (eks). The use of "X" as a contraction for "Χριστός" is seen in numerous inscriptions and carvings in the Catacombs at Rome, cryptic to the prying persecutors of Christianity, but full of meaning to the Christians themselves.

We find there constant references to and carvings of "the Fish," the Greek word for which is "ΙΧΘΥΣ." As is well known, these five letters represented five Greek words, of which they form the initials, namely: "Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς Θεοῦ Υἱὸς Σωτήρ," i. e., Jesus Christ, Son of God, the Savior. It will be noticed that "X" there stood for Χριστός," that is, Christ.

A Latin inscription, also from the Catacombs, has the form "X" in the center, and it there does double duty, standing for both the Greek "Chi" (X) and the Latin (or English) "X." It is surrounded by four Latin words: DUX (leader), LEX (law), REX (king) and LUX (light), all ending in the central "X." The inscription is translated as follows: "Christ [X], my leader, my law, my king, my light."

In Webster's Dictionary, under the heading "X" we find "Christ. Properly the Greek letter Chi, which is in form like X." Further, Webster lists Xmas an "an abbreviation or contraction for Christmas," and also refers to "Xn" and "Xty," the common contractions for Christian and Christianity, respectively.

In short, the "X" in Xmas, though identical in form with the English letter "X," is not connected with it linguistically, but is a symbol for Christ which has been in use since the first century A. D., and the abbreviation Xmas should properly be read and pronounced "Christmas," not "Ekesmas," just as for "Xn" we read "Christian," not "Eksn."

THOMAS LINTON LEISHMAN.

Watertown, S. D.

The Cuckoo Clock on the Rack

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to express my chagrin at the implicit indorsement of cuckoo clocks in your editorial, "Are You Cuckoo-Clock Conscious?"

I, too, read the news that the cuckoo clock makers of the Black Forest have combined to meet competition. To me it was joyous news. For toward the cuckoo clock I entertain only militant antipathy. Cuckoo clocks represent, to my mind, together with collapsible bridge tables and quintuple-toned automobile horns, aberrations of a perverted mechanical genius.

The persistence of the cuckoo clock, indeed, is a source of wonder. Redolent of days of stereoscopes, "whatnots" and bustles and kindred things of the elegant days, they refused to pass as did these others, and continued with something approximating regularity to fasten their cacophony and mechanical coyness to the passing hours. A temporary interest can be explained on the grounds of curiosity in a mechanical novelty, particularly in a day when such novelties were rare; but the cuckoo clock decades ago passed beyond curiosity.

Merit, then? But what merit has any cuckoo clock ever possessed? As a time recorder its most conspicuous characteristic is its unreliability; as a work of art it is indefensible; historical considerations have certainly not actuated its numerous purchasers; association with the bird from which it derives its name suggests a scarcely plausible hypothesis for its popularity—dolls can say "mama" and the talking motion pictures can, after a fashion, emulate the human being; but one outgrows dolls, and a silver screen, projection and sound projection apparatus together with a few feet of film are hardly a satisfactory substitute for a friend.

The persistent vogue of the cuckoo clock is inexplicable. I do not care to explain it. It suffices me gladsomely to hail the adverse developments in the industry as news of the first water and to interpret the apparent passing of the cuckoo clock as persuasive testimony of a rising cultural discrimination.

S. P.

New York, N. Y.